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# The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 15— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

### Business Notice.

*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

*In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.*

*The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.*

*BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.*

*ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.*

*MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.*

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Daily Edition.

| | Local | Mofussil | Foreign. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Yearly .. | Rs. 30 | Rs 35 | Rs. 48 |
| Half-Yearly | „ 16 | „ 18 | „ 24 |
| Quarterly.. | „ 8 | „ 9 | „ 12 |
| Monthly .. | „ 3 | „ 3/8 | „ 4 |

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Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

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COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date. | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 19th Jan. | PLASSY | | 7,393 |
| 26th „ | DONGOLA | NARKUNDA * | 16,227 |
| 2nd Feb. | DELTA | | 8,097 |
| 9th „ | MACEDONIA x | | 11,089 |
| 16th „ | MALWA § | | 10 041 |
| 23rd „ | DONGOLA | MOLDAVIA * | 16,277 |
| 1st March. | MANTUA | | 10,902 |
| 8th „ | MOREA x | | 10,911 |
| 15th „ | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 22nd „ | DONGOLA @ | MOOLTAN @ | 20,709 |
| 29th „ | KAISAR-I-HIND | | 11,430 |
| 5th April | NALDERA x | | 15,933 |
| 9th „ | DEVANHA | Extra Steamer | 8,092 |
| 12th „ | MALWA | | 10,941 |
| 19th „ | DONGOLA | MALOJA * | 20,700 |
| 26th „ | MACEDONIA | | 11,039 |
| 3rd May | PLASSY | CHINA x | 7,952 |
| 10th „ | MANTUA | | 10,902 |
| 17th „ | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA * | 16,385 |
| 24th „ | CALEDONIA | | 7,622 |
| 31st „ | PLASSY | NARKUNDA* | 16,227 |

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 30th Jan. | Mashobra | 8,324 |
| 8th Feb. | Dalgoma ‡ | 5,800 |
| 22nd „ | Morvada | 8,198 |
| 7th March | Mandala | 8,246 |
| 21st „ | Dumana | 8,600 |
| 4th April | Manola | 8,308 |
| 18th „ | Matiana | 8,905 |
| 2nd May. | Domala | 8,441 |
| 16th „ | Mashobra | 8,824 |

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19th January | Nagpore* | 5,283 |
| 25th „ | Naldera | 15,903 |
| 25th „ | Kidderpore* | 5,334 |
| 2nd Feb. | Jeypore* | 5,318 |
| 3rd „ | Obna* | 5,462 |
| 6th „ | Ula* | 5,310 |
| 21st „ | Sicilia x | 6,813 |
| 22nd „ | China | 7,952 |
| 18th March | Soudan † | 6,696 |
| 24th April | Sicilia † | 6,813 |

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey Passengers on this voyage only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 17th Jan. | BANKURA | Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 A. M. |
| 19th „ | VARSOVA | Busreh via K'chi. |
| 19th „ | CHAKLA | Karachi via K'war |
| 21st „ | VITA | Karachi via K'war |
| 23rd „ | KARAPARA | East & S. Africa |

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122

## NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
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Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1239.

## SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departures. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lima Maru | J. Etigawa | 7850 | 29 Dec. | 18th Jan |
| Penang Maru | C. Goto | 5214 | 4 Jan | 18th |
| Yomei Maru | S. Yamamura | 7151 | 12th Jan | 22nd „ |
| *Tamba Maru | N. Wada | 5847 | 16th Jan | 28th „ |
| Genoa Maru | T. Matsuda | 6785 | 19th Jan | 1st Feb |
| *Sado Maru | L. Nirei | 5898 | 27th Jan | 10th „ |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

| For:—Class | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 158 | 105 | 94 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 208 | 125 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 125 |
| Kobe | 610 | 350 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 272. Telegrams "YUSEN"

O.S.K LINE.

(OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA)
REGULAR SERVICES TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma Maru | H. Meguro | 4584 | 11th Jan. | 24th Jan. |
| Shunko Maru | K. Hirano | 5823 | 19th „ | 28th „ |
| Borneo Maru | J. Kojima | 5864 | 19th „ | 9th Feb. |
| Ryokai Maru | S. Murata | 4590 | 19th „ | 10th „ |
| Himalaya Maru | Y. Fujita | 5228 | 9th Feb. | 20th „ |
| Eikoku Maru | R. Sakamoto | 5171 | 23rd „ | 4th Mar. |

For particulars apply to—

T. OHARA,
Manager,
P. O. Box No. 355,
Phone No. 22150,
Ballard Road, Bombay.

## BANKING.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... $50,000,000
ISSUED AND FULLY PAID-UP $30,000,000
RESERVE FUND STERLING ... £ 4,500,000
SILVER ..... $24,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ..... $30,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE:
9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amoy | Hongkong | Rangoon |
| Bangkok | Ipoh | Sangor |
| Batavia | Johore | San Francisco |
| Calcutta | Kobe | Shanghai |
| Canton | Kuala Lumpur | Singapore |
| Chefoo | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Colombo | Malacca | Sungei Patani |
| Dairen | Manila | Tientsin |
| Foochow | Nagasaki | Tsingtau |
| Haiphong | New York | Vladivostook |
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

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BRANCHES:
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Saving Bank, Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances on the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD.

ESTABLISH 1878.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET.
Behind Currency Bank.
Funded Capital Rs. 2,56,106.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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8 YEARS' SUCCESS.

Major writes:—

"I have the greatest faith in the cure as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters claims for it."

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B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

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The following are the three winners:—

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(3) HUSSEINALLI CASSAMALLI JAVERI, Esq.
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Prof. T. K Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.

Based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

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| Fever (Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best .. .. | 1/- and -/5- |
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Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
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Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.

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THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

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Dividend declared 1921 .. .. 20%
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The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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PROFESSIONAL TAILORS AND GENT'S COMPLETE OUTFITTERS

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

**FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.**

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A CLERK, commencing salary Rs. 60. Young man who have passed at least the school leaving examination should apply to Box No. 9985 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
A 18634

WANTED—A BRANCH MANAGER for an established Life Insurance concern on a salary of Rs. 100 monthly and commission. Only practical and influential gentlemen capable of organising business and willing to deposit Rs. 1,000 with the Company need apply to Box No. 9981, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9457

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FIRST CLASS GRADUATE fresh from England desires PRIVATE TUITIONS trial free, expert coach, moderate terms. Box No. 9987, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R9483

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—One OFFICE ROOM on 1st floor in 81, Cavasji Patel Street. Apply WITHIN.
C R9479

TO LET—GODOWNS 90 by 25 at Mazgaon. Best for factories and storing houses, fine structures, inquire HARIRAM BHIMJI SONS AND CO. c/o Dr. Shroff's Building, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.
C R9472

TO LET—Convenient airy offices in Union Bank Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort at considerably reduced rents. Area 225 sq. ft. and over. All modern conveniences with lifts. Apply to The SECRETARY.
C 18610

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND, 210, Bazar Gate.
C R9478

TO LET—Top Floor FLAT of fourth building from Bandstand, in Babulnath Road, Chowpatti. Two Bed Rooms, Drawing and Dining Rooms, Servants' Quarters. Modern Sanitary arrangements. Rs. 275 p.m. Apply on premises. (Garage available extra).
C R9485

## MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—DOBBIES must be in perfect working order 12 to 20 Shafts new or second-hand, quoting the lowest price. Reply to Box No. 9982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A18613

## MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—A secondhand BUICK MOTOR CAR in quite good running order. For price apply to Mr BANKEYLAL at New Chawl, Mumbadevi
J A R9425

FOR SALE—NESH CAR, 7 seaters, 6 cylinders, recently overhauled and painted, in perfectly running order. Apply to MAHOMEDBHAI ABDUL HUSSEN, opp: Mahaluxmi Station, Lukman Lodge.
JA R9487

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**KATNI**
**"CASTLE BRAND"**
**FIREBRICKS.**
**FIRECLAY.**
**BOILER SEATING BLOCKS.**
**FLUE COVERS.**

THE FINEST FIRECLAY products manufactured in India and guaranteed to give longer service than any other make. All the above are available for immediate delivery ex our Bombay Godown.

Enquiries and orders will receive our prompt attention.

The Katni Cement and Industrial Co. Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building,
Ballard Road, Fort,
Bombay.
Tel. No. 412.
TH

**STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.**

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilaties.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.
T18579

## PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A very good and commodious two-storeyed BUILDING in good condition with Motor-garages situate at Shaik Buran Kamudin Street E ward is to be Sold. For price apply to Messrs. Dubash & Co., Solicitors at their office at 79, Medows Street, Fort.
G 18631

## MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—A PRINTERS KNIFE CUTTING MACHINE, smallest size new or secondhand. Reply stating price and where can be seen. Apply Box No. 9988 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
18639

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

**PHOTOGRAPHS.**

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

## EDUCATIONAL.

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd., 1906
Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing etc., for L.C.C. and F.C.R.A. Exams. imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati, E.L.A.A. and R. S. Bharucha, F.C.R.A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily. Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Prospectus on application.
M TH

OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIAN STUDENTS desiring qualification for study in England. Special Coaching for Cambridge School Certificate Examination (Bombay Centre) as well as for B. Com. of London, Colombo Centre, and Banking, Accountancy and Commerce Diploma Examinations (Bombay). Apply immediately DAVAR'S COLLEGE, Apollo Street.
M R9448

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—REWARD RS. 25:—The under signed lost on 15—1—1924 while travelling in tramcar from Museum bound for Crawford Market, change at Boribunder, at 8-15 p.m. THREE ACCOUNT BOOKS of the Hindu Year (Sanvat) 1977—78, along with some papers. The finder will be rewarded Rs. 25. DELTA ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., Lohar Chawl, Bombay.
P.B. R9484.

## PROFESSION.

**LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA**
**10,000 PACKETS FREE.**

I have arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of my cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE... LEPROSY to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission.

Leprosy and its treatment.

A close study of this treatise will enable even a lay reader to treat cases of leprosy and all forms of skin disease with success without the assistance of a medical man.

Price Rs. 2. V.P. charges As. 5.

Correspondence in Hindi, Urdu, Bengali or English.

PANDIT KRIPARAM,
Nadibagan Lane Salkia, CALCUTTA

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion ..... | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion ..... | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion ..... | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and subsequent insertion | Rs. 2-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

**REWARD OF RS. 5,000**

THE ABOVE REWARD will be paid by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to any person giving information leading to the arrest and conviction of the offender or offenders responsible for drawing, on the 12th October, 1923, Rs. 85,000 from the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, on a forged cheque purporting to have been drawn by A. B. Avasia per pro Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons for the Indian Bleaching, Dyeing and Printing Works, Limited, in favour of Messrs. Kanji and Co., or bearer and endorsed on the back "Velji Jiwraj, Mulji Jetha Market."

This offer of reward will remain in force for a period of six months from the date hereof.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 15th January, 1924.
C18633

**VALVOLINE OIL CO.**

MR. C. W. H. P. WAUD, ceased to be employed by the above Company from the 1-12-23, and the "Power of Attorney" granted to him was cancelled from that date.
R9476

**VALVOLINE OIL CO.**

MR. H. J. LEACH has been appointed MANAGER of our Bombay Agency from 1st January, 1924, in place of Mr. C. W. H. P. Waud, whose service with the Company terminated from 1-12-23.
R9476

**FOR SALE**

FOR SALE as a going concern a FIRST CLASS EUROPEAN HOTEL, fitted with all modern conveniences. Owner unable to carry on owing to indifferent health. Particulars will be furnished to bonafide buyers. Excellent investment. Please apply Box No. 9986 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle".
18635

**NOTICE.**

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PUNJAM FINE ARTS SOCIETY will be held in the LAHORE MUSEUM from the 25th February to the 9th of March, 1924.

Both Indian and European Artists are welcome to send in their works on or before the 16th February. 1924.

For particulars apply to:—
The Honorary Secretary,
PUNJAB FINE ARTS SOCIETY,
Central Museum, Lahore.
C18591

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PREFERENCE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 23rd day of January to the 6th day of February, 1924, both days inclusive, for the preparation of Dividend Warrants for the half-year ending 15th February, 1924.

Intimation as to change of address should be notified to the Company immediately.

By Order of the Board,
P. D. MAHALUXMIVALA,
Secretary.
17th January, 1924.
C18637

**MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with Section 465 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay at their Ordinary Monthly Meeting proposed to be called for THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1924, to take into their consideration Draft Water Supply Bye-Laws proposed to be made under Section 461 (b) of the said Act.

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said proposed Bye-Laws receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said proposed Bye-Laws, or any of them, on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation, not less than ten days before the day of the said meeting, of the nature of his said objection, will, by himself or his Counsel, attorney or agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting but not so that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A printed copy of the proposed Bye-Laws is kept at the Office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge.

5. Printed copies of the proposed Bye-Laws will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of Re. 1 per copy.

By Order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
C18622

## TENDERS.

**NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.**

**NOTICE.**

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of miscellaneous stores during the year 1924-25.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the under signed and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 29th January, 1924.

Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid to the Controller of Stores, N. W. Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the 25th January 1924.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores, Moghalpura (Lahore).
Dated, 7-1-1924.
C18593

**INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION& TRADING COMPANY, LTD.**

**NOTICE.**

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of best Welsh, Darban Navigation and Bengal Admiralty Coal to the above Company's Ships as required from time to time approximately 2,000 tons per month from the 1st February, 1924, to the 31st May, 1924.

Tenders should reach the undersigned by 12 noon (S. T.) on the 23rd January, 1924.

Further particulars and conditions will be obtained from the undersigned on application.

The Management does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.
Sunna Mahal, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay No. 2, 15-1-1924.
C18629

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NOTICE.**

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction
Suit No. 674 of 1923.

BALWANTRAO TRIPURASHANKER and Sons .....Plaintiffs
v/s.
CHIMANLAL R. DESAI and anr. ..... .....Defendants.

To,
CHIMANLAL R. DESAI
and
MUKUNDRAI JAMIETRAM THAKORE
Defendants in the above suit.

PLEASE NOTE that the hearing of the above suit has been ADJOURNED to the 5th day of February, 1924.

MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C18628

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration limited to the trust property and credits standing in the name of PREMJI JAVERCHAND alias PREMJI ZAVERCHAND alias PREMJI JHAVERCHAND alias PREMJEE ZAVERCHAND, late of Bombay, Jain Bania Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Chhipi Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

JAMNADAS HARAKCHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a Piecegoods Merchant, residing at Champa Gully, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 9th day of January. 1924.
Messrs. VRAJLAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18638

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters for Administration of the property and credits of RAMNIKLAL BALKISONDAS DALAL, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, a widower, a Clerk, employed in the services of B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co. ..... Deceased.

PRITAMLAL CHHAGANLAL DALAL, of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
R. B. PATEL.

The 20th day of December, 1923.
Messrs. THAKORDAS & DARU,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18626

## AUCTION SALE.

**BENNETT & CO.**
120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Office and house hold furniture, such, as crockeryware, writing tables, chairs, cupboards, chest of drawers, lamps teapoys, etc., etc.

By order of the Commissioner of Police Bombay, furniture such as, two mirror frames, two cane seated chairs, teak wood chairs, hanging lamp with bracket, glass bracket, book stand, marble top table, table and earthern flowers vase, wooden table.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred office shigram.
1 second-hand rubber tyred landaulette.
1 second-hand rubber tyred brougham (English).
1 pair Kathiawady horse, quiet in harness.
1 Waler mare-quiet in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 20th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Raj Mahal" Altamount Road Cumballa Hill, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Blackwood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass door books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc., and one Fiat Landaulette in perfect order.

The property of Meherji H. Kothari, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 17th January 1924.

## AUCTION SALE.

**MENESSE & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 18, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4683.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th, January, 1924 at 9 a.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings.

Building Street No. 410/414; Case No. 197; Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No. 157-169; 1-35; Case No. 47; Parel Road (Bhindi Bazar).

Building Street No. 258D; 266; 267; 268-270; 271-274; 256B; 262C; Case Nos. 57; 58; 59; 61; Ripon Road.

Auction sale of valuable and unclaimed Booked and unbooked articles.

Under instructions from the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY 2nd February, 1924 at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Railway Company's Depot., Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's offices:—

A quantity of booked and unbooked parcels, articles of clothing, books, umbrellas, etc.

A descriptive list of booked articles can be seen at any important station on the broad gauge section of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th January 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**Excelsior Theatre.**
TO-DAY AT 10 p. m. only.
**"THE POWER WITHIN"**
A Drama of a Soul's Awakening. Clean as a Babe's Laughter.

**Empire Theatre.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
**"DADDY"**
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

**Empress Theatre.**
TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 9-30 p. m.
**"ORPHANS OF THE STORM"**
Mighty Story of the French Revolution.

Company will stay here upto January 20th—1924
These plays will not stage here again.
**Gandharv Natak Mandali**
Grant Road, New Elphinstone Theatre.
ON
Saturday 19th January 1924
( P. M. 8-30 Night )
VIRATANAYA
Sunday 20th January 1924
( P. M. 3 Noon )
DRAUPADI
*Manager.*
G. N. Mandali, Bombay.

Under Public Patronage.
**Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali**
Founded by
Late. Mr. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE.
Amraoti:—GANESH THEATRE.
Sat. 19th January 1924 at 9 p.m. (S.T.)
and
Sun 20th January 1924 at 3-30 p.m (S.T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM.
SHORTLY TO BE STAGED
"DAKSHINEKADE"
(By Mr. B. V. Warsrkar)
"SHREE"
(By Mr. N. G. Kamatnoorkar, B. A.)
*Proprietors*, Pendharkar and Chapekar.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY
CINEMA.
Corner Grant Road, & Lamington Road.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE'S GREATEST & LATEST SERIAL
PLUNDER
Featuring
PEARL WHITE
The Greatest romance of love and loot ever screened
Also
SNUB POLLARD
IN HIS FIRST TWO-REEL COMEDY
"THE OLD SEA DOG"
AN ALL-PATHE' PROGRAMME
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Matinee 5-30, p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

From Saturday 12th January 1924.
3rd GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. 3rd
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
THURSDAY, 17th January, 1924,
AT 9-30 P. M.
KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.
Location open Maidan, Palva Rd. Girgaon
DON'T MISS TO SEE THE THIRD CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Every turn sensational novelty and wonderful.
POPULAR PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co. Ltd.
Usual Matinees Every
WED. SATURDAY & SUNDAY
AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Show only except last Gallery.
Prof. SHUNKER RAO,
*Sole Proprietor.*
M. J. RATNAM,
*Business Manager.*

IMPERIAL
continues
ONE WEEK MORE
The Super Social Photo-play
"KALA-NAG"
"KALA-NAG"
(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!
A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
featuring
Doris Kenan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICE AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

Wonderful Foretelling
Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only; 5 years' reading Rs. 3. Send time and date of birth or time of writing the letter.
Mr. Placid A. Soris writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland, but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you.
Apply to THE EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL, VIZAGAPATAM.

"MESMERISM & HYPNOTISM"
Complete course by V. BRAHMANNA SASTRY, Price Rs. 1/8 only. Foreign 2sh. 1d. Published in simple English. Mr. Rati Kanta Bhomick, Headmaster writes from Senhati, Khulna District:—"I have become a successful Hypnotist with the help of your book. The methods are far easier and simpler than any other courses with marked difference. "Apply to:—The EASTERN HYPNOTIC HOME, Vizagapatam.


## BHAVNAGAR STATE SUBJECTS' CONFERENCE.

### MR. G. B. TRIVEDI'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The following are extracts from the Presidential address of Mr. G. B. Trivedi, at the Bhavnagar State Subjects' Conference which met at Bhavnagar yesterday (Wednesday):—

After thanking the Reception Committee and the delegates for the honour they had done to him by asking him to preside at their deliberations, Mr. Trivedi said that he accepted their invitation as it gave him an opportunity of doing some service to the people of the State, wherein he was born and educated. He was conscious that, as he was not in intimate and close contact with their grievances and aspirations, being away from the State since nearly 20 years, he might not be able to voice their real feelings as correctly as one living and moving amongst them. However, as he had carefully read the proceedings of the State Assembly for the last five years, he hoped to echo their feelings as faithfully as possible.

The Conference was convened in pursuance of a resolution passed at the Wadhwan session of the Kathiawar Rajkiya Conference, hence the doubt raised in some quarters about the possibility of holding the next sitting of that bigger body in Bhavnagar which has invited it, was out of place. He believed that the success of the present Conference was a guarantee that that bigger Conference too would be a greater success.

BHAVNAGAR—A MODEL STATE.

Coming to the subject proper, he acknowledged that Bhavnagar was a model State in Kathiawar and the relations of the rulers and the ruled were very cordial for generations. The State was a progressive one as it had an Arts College, its own Railway system, a State Bank, dispensaries, Civil and Criminal Courts and Municipal Committees in all its Talukas. There was a separation of judicial and executive functions, there was total prohibition of the sale of country liquor, there were co-operative credit societies to help the peasants. There was also an Assembly of 38 representatives nominated by the State, meeting once a year and asking questions on administration and getting much useful information as to the State policy in various matters, and at the helm of the State affairs was an able and experienced administrator like Sir Prabhashankar Pattani assisted by a Council of able officials managing various departments. It may be asked why such a Conference is necessary in such a well-ruled State. Is it a real necessity or a mere echo of the agitation for Swaraj carried on in British India? Such queries would be natural and Mr. Trivedi replied that the object of the Conference had been defined in clear terms by the Reception Committee. "To ask for a real responsible Government so that people will have a real and effective control on the administration of the State." He, however, pointed out the difference in the character of political demands made in an Indian State and in British India. Here, as the rulers and the ruled belonged to the same country, race, religion and civilisation, there was no clash of interests between the rulers and the ruled as in British India. Once you guarantee to the Indian rulers sufficient funds for their private needs befitting their status and fix them in a liberal manner as is done in Mysore and elsewhere, there is no conflict of interests between them and their subjects. He, therefore, advised all speakers to avoid unnecessary heat and to express their views with courage and candour but with proper moderation. In support of this view, he referred to the address of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the well-known Swarajist, who as President of the All-India State Subjects' Conference at Delhi in September last, wherein he had said: "The ideal of responsible Government or political Swaraj is consistent with the highest authority and power of administration remaining in the hands of the true sons of the soil as opposed to foreigners. Who would not delight in giving them the homage and love for the services that their ancestors have rendered to the cause of the glorification of India? I confidently assert that, if by any imaginable process the inner heart of even the severest critic of Native Rulers could be cut open, it would assuredly disclose therein a tender spot, susceptible to conscious or unconscious partiality for Indian princes and their welfare and advancement." Having thus established that the object of this Conference was not to wrest the power of administration from the rulers as in British India, he observed that there was much room for reform of the administrative machinery so that the officials would administer their departments according to popular will and not as self-willed autocrats. People wanted to control and influence administration in such a way that it may lead to the highest development of their physical, mental and moral powers. Such a demand was natural and was made in British India in 1917 which led to the Reforms Scheme in 1919 which has given the Presidency a responsible Government in nation-building departments called the Transferred Departments. In the Bombay Legislative Council, out of 111 members only 20 officials and 5 non-officials were nominated, while 86 were elected on a wide popular franchise as opposed to the system of nomination in Bhavnagar. Members had the right to put unlimited questions instead of 5 as in the Bhavnagar State Assembly. They had a right to move resolutions on matters of public importance and had a right to pass Bills and the Budget, which was wholly absent in the Bhavnagar constitution.

WANTED UTILISATION OF PEOPLE'S TALENTS.

The Bhavnagar State subjects who were domiciled in Bombay as merchants, clerks, pleaders doctors, etc., enjoyed this franchise, and would they not feel aggrieved and discontented, asked Mr. Trivedi, when they had no such political rights or remedies to get their grievances redressed when they came to Bhavnagar occasionally or for a prolonged stay. It is to the benefit of the State to provide means of utilising their talents, experience, commercial intelligence and their charities by giving them interests in Municipalities and the Assembly. Was it creditable to a progressive State like Bhavnagar that only one out of 10 Municipalities should be constituted on elective basis? While Local Self-Government was in full swing in British India and they had four-fifths elected non-officials in all local bodies with elected Presidents and Vice-Presidents, there were only nominated Municipal Committees in the Mahals. It is high time that the principle was introduced in the Talukas and Taluka cities so that the State's burden may be lightened. It is no good to say that people are not ready for the change. Same was the case even now in many parts of British India, but that did not deter the authorities there from introducing and in some cases even from forcing these institutions on the people against their will as was being done in the case of Village Panchayats in villages and authorities here would do well to train people in Local Self-Government. For the same reasons, the Assembly's powers ought to be widened, representatives should be elected instead of being nominated so that they would go amongst their electors more freely and frequently than now and know and represent their views in the Assembly. Officials may be good and paternal in their outlook, but their point of view is not always the same as people's. In such cases mere drawing attention to grievances by questions will not do. There must be debates in which non-officials must argue their case and officials must be put on their defence and be able to convince the representatives that their actions were justified. If this does not convince the non-officials, they would combine and defeat Government. Then only will popular view influence administration which would thus be less bureaucratic and more responsive to popular views. He gave the instance of the Kapadia-Carter case which was hotly discussed in the Bombay Legislative Council on two occasions. By giving legislative powers, the responsibility of passing taxation or other unpopular measures would be transferred to non-officials, and he gave the instance of the Stamp Act Amendment Bill which increased the taxation. The power over the Budget gives opportunities to the representatives to ventilate grievances, curtail unnecessary expenditure, effect economy, check irregularities and press for facilities to be provided for education, industry, agriculture, police, medical relief, etc. This tends to satisfy popular outeries. He also pressed for admission of one or two representatives of the people in the Executive Council so that the administration problems may be discussed and the officials may know and respect popular views. By these concessions to popular demands the State, instead of losing gains much; as their real good lies in the true contentment of the people. It hardly needs so much arguing to convince an administrator like Sir Prabhashankar Pattani of this well-known principle of Constitution. He knows that such demands are bound to be made by Bhavnagar subjects. He is prepared for them. In fact he referred to them in his speech at the State banquet given in honour of Sir George Lloyd, the late Governor of Bombay, when he visited Bhavnagar in 1922. He said: "The aim of the Minority Administration would be to follow in the foot-steps of the late Maharaja and to finish whatever he has left incomplete and it is ready to make new arrangements to meet changed conditions and new requirements.'

"THE TIMES ARE CHANGING."

These words of his are a great asset to us. Relying on these words, we can tell him that the breezes that have reached here show that the times are changing and he must be prepared to make new arrangements. It is now five years since the experiment of the Assembly was made by the late Maharaja. That work has to be completed by giving to the Assembly an elective basis and powers of moving resolutions and sanctioning new Bills and the Budget. In the very first Council the late Maharaja had expressed the hope that the seeds that he sowed then would grow into a beautiful tree in the near future, and it was his hope and desire that both the State and the subjects should get the fruits thereof. Now the seeds that he sowed five years ago have fructified into a plant. Nourish it, and it will be a beautiful tree according to the desire of the late Maharaja. We are all sure that, had he been spared, and had he been amongst us to-day, he would have accepted our demands. Our Chairman of the Reception Committee at that time on behalf of the Assembly members had observed that they would soon be elected members and would thus be acceptable to the State. That time has now arrived. It will not do to say that the power of the Administrator is limited. Other administrators elsewhere have used their powers without any limit, and in one State in Kathiawar he even went to the length of abolishing the State Currency. Even if the power be limited, the administrators can approach the Governor and got his sanction for giving us new powers. But we cannot afford to sit silent with hands folded for eight long years. Besides, by these reforms there is no curtailment of the power of the Ruler. It is only a check on the officials, and as the officials are merely servants, a restriction of their rights is in no way an encroachment on the rights of our young Prince. But it does not become wise administrators to keep people discontented for eight years.

These demands are not merely the echo of the demands made in British India. These are not the demands of the Swarajists. These demands are identical with the ideal of the Native States drawn by the leader of the Liberal Party 40 years ago, and he cannot be accused of being an agitator. He is no less a personage than the late Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade.

After quoting an extract from the speech of the late Mr. Justice Ranade, the speaker continued:—"This ideal, as stated, was drawn 40 years ago, and it cannot be disputed that these demands are reasonable. On account of changing times there may be a few additions, but there can be no reduction. Taking these demands one by one, the President in the first place drew attention to the remarks of the Principal of the Rajkumar College at the last annual prize distribution ceremony of the College wherein he deplored the unsatisfactory state of the education and the teachers. In view of this Conference ought to ask that a competent Gujarati literary man ought to be appointed as a companion to the Prince and that he should get his education on our national lines supplemented by the knowledge of western sciences. Secondly, he demanded the rearrangement of the Council and the various portfolios so that administration should run on well-laid-down lines and must not depend upon any individuality, for we cannot be sure of his services for all time to come. The number, pay and powers of these Councils should be settled and demand should be made for admitting one or two elected representatives in the Council. Thirdly, he asked for more rights and privileges for the representatives and reminded the President of the Council of his words uttered in 1921 wherein he proudly said that Bhavnagar was in the forefront of all States in Kathiawar and would always maintain that position. After those words were uttered, one State in Kathiawar has created an Assembly of Representatives elected on a wide franchise and with powers of moving resolutions etc. The Assembly had two sittings and has given satisfaction both to the ruler and the ruled. The President therefore ought to fulfil his promise and give us a better Assembly. And if it is not in his power to do so, he may approach the new Governor who, coming as he does practically from the British Parliament, would be very glad to give us responsible government. Fourthly, he pleaded for the amelioration of the condition of the peasants by looking into their grievances as also into the grievances of holders of Inami and charitable lands. Fifthly, he pleaded that reserving the private expenses of the ruler after placing them on a liberal basis as also military and tribute expenses, all the items of expenditure should be placed to the vote of the Assembly. This was being done in all civilised countries and was especially necessary in an Indian State where it was well known that he Private Secretaries and high officials from British India make large attacks on the State revenues. There are recent instances of big State balances being wiped out in two or three years after the minor Prince comes to power when allowances of even Governors of the Province as regards body-guards, furniture and touring are put to the vote of the Council, and if the Governor exceeds these limits as in the case of the Kashmir tour of the late Governor, these powers are questioned and when even the Civil List of our King-Emperor is fixed and limited, why should not our Indian Princes agreee to follow this noble example?

PLEA FOR SAVING PUBLIC REVENUE.

Of course, the subjects must be liberal in fixing these amounts according to the status of their ruler. This demand in no way originates from the desire of putting any limitations on the personal comforts of the rulers. It is only to save the public revenue from the inroads made on it by private friends, high officials both in the State and from outside. Last year a high official visited one of the Kathiawar States on a shooting trip and the State had to spend something like four lakhs of rupees in a week. If the State revenue is controlled by the Assembly, no such things would be possible. Sixthly the people of the State had a grievance in the matter of State Services. They did not object to engaging experts from time to time, but with an Arts College in the State, it is not creditable to the State that over 50 per cent. of its servants, both subordinate and high, should be drawn from outside while our own young men have to go and settle elsewhere. Our outsiders are not foreigners, they are our own people, but it is an undisputed fact that the subject of a State has prior claim in the matter of services in the State. Seventhly, our standard of justice was high and we were proud of it. We would be equally proud if the Assembly would get a right of making suitable alterations in the existing laws and sanctioning new laws. If the officials enact laws and administer them without consulting the people, the people will always remain like a herd of cattle. Eighthly, the Gerasias are in a hopelessly illiterate state. They ought to get the benefit of education so that they can understand and protect their rights. It is a great satisfaction to see the example of Capt. Jorawatsinghji before us, and we are proud of him and wish that all Gerasias will follow his example. Ninthly, people ought to be given opportunities of being useful in administration. It is not sufficient that you keep them happy, remove their grievances or you do not terrorise over them. But if you neglect the development of their physical, mental and moral powers, you do not make them useful citizens. The State chariot has two wheels, the king and the subjects. If the King alone is educated and enlightened while his subjects are engrossed merely in their daily pursuits of earning livelihood, their horizon is limited. They would think of nothing else but their shops and offices, their caste and creeds. One reason why in our country the spirit of nationalism does not grow is that people are not given opportunities of being trained in the administration of nation-building departments. There is a complaint that the people of Bhavnagar City did not take much interests in the last Municipal elections. This is not to be wondered at for you have not given them these opportunities in the past. By giving them such opportunities in future we would develop their powers and they would care more for public life than for cramped communal interests. The burden of the State will be lightened, and the people will feel interest in public life. By keeping them backward you will never make them self-reliant. Therefore, do away with the system of nomination and introduce the system of election. In these days of democracy, our administrators ought to have faith in people and to give them opportunities of development

## CORONER'S COURT.

### A CASE OF SUICIDE.

The Coroner concluded inquest on the death of a Christian male aged about 30 who was found lying unconscious near the Salvation Army Head Quarters at the junction of the Moreland Road and Sankli Street on the night of the 24th ultimo and died on his way to the hospital. The police made enquiries and could not succeed in tracing the relatives or establishing the identity of the deceased.

Dr. Pundalik B. Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon said that he found acute congestion of the stomach with blood and general internal congestion. The cause of death was irritant poisoning. The viera was sent to the Chemical Analyser and the report received showed that mercury was detected.

The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning by mercury, which was apparently self-administered.

## REPORTED THEFTS.

Jamnabai, a Hindu woman residing at 5th Kumbharwada, reports to the police that her house was broken open on Sunday last and ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,284 stolen.

Jaffer Ladha, a Khoja resident of Mombasa, arrived in Bombay last month and put up in a room on the second floor of Hasan Premji's Musaferkhana at Tantanpura. At 8-30 p.m. on Sunday he went to the Khoja Jamatkhana as H. E. the Aga Khan had gone there. Whilst there he received information that his room was broken into. He returned home and found that his steel trunk had been forced open and ornaments and currency notes collectively valued at Rs. 550 stolen.

The police on being informed went to the place and ascertained that two other rooms in the same building had been broken into and property valued at Rs 475 stolen.

## B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The undersigned begs to announce the following further donations towards the Funds of the above Institution:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs 37,53,043; The Trustees of the Parsee Panchayet of Bombay being the amount contributed by them as a donation to the Hospital for the year 1923 Rs 2 000; The Executors of the late Mr Sorabjee N Khari, being the amount left to this Institution as a legacy by the deceased (For the Endowment Fund) Rs 501; Bai Bachoobai Naorojee Batliwalla, in memory of her daughter Bai Ratanbai Rustomji Parekh (For the Endowment Fund) Rs 200; Sir Eajonjee Dadabhoy Mehta, Kt., for current expenses from January to December 1923 Rs 60; A N Dubash Esq. Secretary, Lodge, "Bharat" 4298 S C Rs 50.

With the other contributions of amounts less than 50, the total has stood to Rs. 3,756.000.

## NAMDEO SAMAJONNATI PARISHAD.

The 18th session of the Namdeo Samajonnati Parishad was held at Urun, near Jejuri pur (Dist. Satara), under the Presidentship of Mr. Ganpat Sakharam Chutke in the last week of December 1923 and it was a success. Several important resolutions on matters educational and social were passed. Funds were also collected for the cause of education, Shri Namdeo Mandir and Payri at Pandharpur.

A building for the Boarding House to accommodate Namdeo students educating at the College and High School is also purchased at Sangli, out of the donation generously given by Mr. Kondaji Pandurang Khandke of Bombay for the purpose and will be named as "The Khandke Namdeo Boarding." The Namdeo Community will ever remain grateful to Messrs. Khandke Brothers for their generosity.

## BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

### 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

ENTRIES.

The following are the Entries for the 10th Extra Meeting to be run on Saturday, 19th January, 1924:—

THE WILLINGTON PLATE. Distance Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. P G Singhanee's Mist.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Voltage.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Scribble.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Belvedere.
Mr. G E D Langley's Vallance.
Mr. Eve's Suryakumari.
Mr. Eve's School Boyclate Yousouf).
Mr. R. R. S.'s Joy Girl.
Mr. Kelso's Tarvie.
Mr. H. B. Sorabjee's Swithin.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whispering
Mr. Eve's Brixworth.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.

THE FLEMINGTON PLATE. Distance about 1½ Miles.

Messrs. Pine and A S Moloobhoy's Etheldene.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Festivity.
Mr. Darcy's Allensmore II.
Mr. and Mrs. G. Wesche-Dart's Treddle.
Mr. Eve's Fitzclarence.
Mr. Heath's Blackwater.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. C N Wadia's Coleby.
Mr. C N Wadia's Troilus.
Mr. C N Wadia's Perambulator.
Mr. C N Wadia's Trail.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's King's Own.
Mr. Eve's Lemoine.

THE MARLBOROUGH HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Mr. P. G. Singhanee's French Furze.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Voltage.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Coryste.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Hairspring.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Mollah.
Mr. Eve's Boscombe.
Mr. Eve's Moonshiner.
Mr. Eve's Moonshiner.
Mr. Eve's Schiehallion
Mr. R R S's Greenfinch.
Mr. Kelso's Pomme Anna.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. C. N Wadia's Coleby.
Mr. C N Wadia's Perambulator.
Capt. J. Crawford's Prospective Chap.
Mr. H B Sorabjee's Swithin.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Starboard.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Danzig.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Gay Dutty.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Esk Water.
Mr. Eve's Brixworth.
Genl. Nawab Obaidulla Khan's Miss Evans.

THE VARSOVA PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Mr. P G Singhanee's Britomart.
Mr. P. G Singhanee's French Furze.
Mr. P G Singhanee's Nikolaki.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Toss Up.
Mr. H R Shah's Lomo.
Mr. Mark's Entree.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Harmony.
Mr. Heath's Jovial.
Messrs. Heath and A H Sulleman's Island Lord.
Mr. L Kedia's Expectant.
Mr. K. Laljee's Glass Rock.
Mr. R. R. S.'s Flight Errant.
Mr. Kelso's Dallarine.
Messrs. D Andrade and E Kadum's Nun's Veil.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Moliah.
Mr. Noble's Woorali.
Mr. Noble's Musk Rat.
Mr. C N Wadia's Talma.
Mr. C N Wadia's Medliua.
Mr. R. Brendon's Book-Lore.
Mr. C N Wadia's Lantern.
Mr. S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. C Vaz's Munt.
Mr. C Vaz's Cronan.
Mr. C Vaz's Headstrong.
Mr. H B. Shroff's White Dart.
Mr. H B Shroff's Sarina late Ho Ho.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Green Bitter.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Miserable.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Golden Vision.
Mr. Abdulla Jusub's Maravedi.
The Maharaja of Keshavnagar's Meddlesome.
Mr. V Sesha Reddy's Floral Fete.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Marby.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Mistrable.
H. H. Maharaja of Nawanagar's Beggar Prince.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance 6 Furlongs. 41 yards.

Messrs. Ahmed Hurgamy and A M Jarulla Talib's Meazer.
Messrs. Ahmed Hurgamy and A M Jarulla Talib's Zaitoon.
Mr. E. Doody's Turkey.
Mr. Khadavi A Rehman's Yangi Dhoonia.
Mr. Moosa Faras' Red Hawk.
Mr. Mahomed Jewesir's Saifuddin.
Mr. A A Hohally's Hussar.
Mr. A A Hohally's Bugler.
Mr. M M Talib's Turkish Flag.
Mr. M M Talib's Zainar.
Mr. M M Talib's Panama.
Messrs M M Talib and A K Talib's Vasif.
Mr. Rashid Swedani's Manchester.
Mr A M Jarulla Talib's Kandinava.
Mr. A R Taha's Tamaran.
Mr. A B Rawachi's Riza.
Messrs. Shaik Esmail Mahomed and Abdul Latiff Essa's Dildhar.
Mr. H A Habba's Sanderson.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Mooshtiry.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Raad.
Mr. Faayad Sulleman's Remington.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Kaman Beg.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Fahad.
Mr. M L Godse's Vallaprasad.
Mr. M L Godse's Gold Watch.
Messrs. M L Godse's and Gorlam M Jusub's Burhan.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Mighty late New York.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Rarity late Sayah.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Lutchman.
Mr. E Kadum's Detective.
Mr. M K Irani's Sardal.
Messrs. J M Burjorjee and A R Obeyed's Squire.
Mr. Abdul Latiff's Adieu.
Mr. Rajmahomed Valli's Subeli.
Mr. Ali bin Abbas' Sagab.
Mr. Sulleman Ameri's Fateh.
Mr. Mahomed Hoosein's Play Bill.
Mr. M. J. Lalla's Commission.
Mr. Mahomed Makbul's Haroon.
Mr. Sneff bin Gazul's Daas.
Mr. F. Archer's Chappy.
Mr. [illegible] Wacha's Shahabad.
Mr. M [illegible] Pakau..
Mr. Syed Nayif's [illegible]
Mr. Syed Nayif's Midas.
Messrs. Rashid Tookmachi and Hadi Tookmachi's Midher Beg.
Mr. Ebrahim Hohally's Murmuries.
Mr. Mahomed Awad's Najim Beg.
Mr. Mahomed Awad's Norway.
Mr. Fateh Daya's Shirga.
Mr. Fateh Daya's Musal.
Mr. Baha Khalil's Fanner.
Messrs. A K Esa and A R Obeyed's Pleader.
Messrs. Saleh Moosa and I B Torquato's Faras.
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Malla..
Mr. Mahomed bin Ali's Mayiah.
Mr. S S Nakash's Zaman.
Mr. Mujeed Jurgis' Caesar.
Messrs. D Andrade and S R A Wahab's Lahore.
Mr. Jassim Garab's Mahjub.
Mr. E M Sulleman's Mutaz.
H H Yaharaja of Kolhapur's Young Takreet.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Hishan.
Mr. Khalil A Razak's Lookaid.
Mr. Mahomed Salim's Chasab.
Mr. Jal D. Crawford's Yildiz.
Mr. Hassan Hamza's Zurga.
Mr. Hassan Hamza's Salall.
Mr. Hassan Hamza's Mozan.
Mr. M Shaffi's Kawa.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE. Distance 1¼ Miles.

Mr. Eve's Khundil.
Mr. Eve's Baktavar.
Mr. Ahmed Hazamy's Moyeed.
Mr. M. Goculdass' Mikado.
Mr. T M Goculdass' Safety.
Mr. S M Kanji's Summerton.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
Mr. M. Cursetjee's Karam.
This race is declared void.

## HIGH COURT.

### COMMERCIAL [illegible] AN ARAB DETENU!!!

### HABEAS CORPMS RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Mulla.)

In the matter of Shaikh Abdul Wahab Zayani, ..... Petitioner.

In the above matter, the habeas corpus rule which was issued against the Commissioner of Police to bring the petitioner before the Court to be dealt with according to law and to be set at liberty, which was ordered to stand over till Januray, was brought on for hearing on Monday afternoon when the Hon. The Advocate-General on behalf of the Government stated to the Court that the petitioner was not under detention on the date of the petition nor was he in detention to-day.

On this His Lordship said that the petitioner has been and is now at liberty. Under the circumstances he ordered the rule to be discharged making no order as to costs.

On the application of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad who appeared for the petitioner, His Lordship said that this order was without prejudice to any proceedings that the petitioner may be advised to take about the alleged detention.

The facts of this case have been previously reported in these columns. They may be shortly stated as follows.

The petitioner who was 67 years old was a resident of Bahrein in the Persian Gulf, the subject of an independent Arab ruler Shaikh Escabin Ali Alkhalifa. He was a pearl merchant and belongs to a respectable family of Bahrein. He was also esteemed by a considerable section of the people of that place as a spiritual leader. The petitioner stated in the course of his affidavit that owing to certain acts of the British Consul at Bahrein there was a great excitement among the people. The Consul-General had forced the Sheikh Essa to abdicate and he had installed his eldest son on the gadi. The people resented this outside interference in their internal affairs. Under instructions of the petitioner a respectful petition was submitted to the Consul-General by the people remonstrating against his high-handed acts. There wta no response to this.

Another petition was presented by the people in Nov. 1923 after which the Consul-General convened a meeting of 12 chiefs and nobles of Bahrein. When the petitioner who was one of the 12 persons invited to the meeting, went there, the Consul informed him in the name of the British Government that he was a prisoner and would be departed from Bahrein. He was kept without food that day till sunset. And was then taken on board, a man-of-war in charge of three military men. From Bahrein he was taken to Busra where he was kept in guard for two days and then under the same escort he was placed aboard a mail steamer and brought down to Bombay on or about 12th November 1923. He was asked to stay in the Shah Jehan Palace Hotel near the Crawford Market and was kept under police surveillance. He was never informed of the reasons why he was so treated and he was told that he would be carried away to some unknown destination.

When the Habeas Corpus rule just came on for hearing, the Hon. the Advocate-General applied for adjournment as he wanted certain instructions from the Government. The petitioner was at the request of his counsel, ordered to be allowed to reside either in Bombay, Poona, Nasik, Matheran or Mahableshwar.

Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal acted for the petitioner.

Mr. Bowen, the Government Solicitor acted for the Crown.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### ACCUSED FINED FOR ASSAULT.

At the Dadar Police Court on Saturday last before a bench of Honorary Presidency Magistrates presided over by Dr. D. A. De Monte and Mr. F. A. R. Rebello and Mr. R. V. Vandekar Sergeant Bellew charged three brothers (1) Fila Hussain Haji Noor Mahomed (2) Gulam Hussain Haji Noor Mahomed, (3) Abdul Hussain Haji Noor Mahomed with disorderly behaviour in a public place

Mr. R. R. Gadkari defended all the accused and Mr. Dhondi appeared for the tram conductor No. 321.

The evidence for the prosecution showed that on the 14th of December last at about 9 a.m. accused No. 1 boarded a tram car at Lal Bag but as the car was full the conductor told him to get down. On this accused No. 1 got annoyed and abused him. When the conductor remonstrated with him accused No. 1 pulled him out on the road and gave him a fist. Accused No. 2 and 3 who were in the shop just near by rushed up there to the aid of their brothers accused No. 1, and No. 2 kicked the conductor.. P. C. Nos. 514E and 53E who were there arrested accused No. 1 and 2. Accused No. 3 then tried to release accused Nos. 1 and 2.

The defence was that the conductor assaulted accused No. 1 nd accused Nos. 2 and 3, hearing that their brother was assaulted went there and that they did not assault anybody.

On the evidence before them the Honorary Magistrates convicted accused Nos. 1 and 2 and sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 25 each.. Accused No. 3 was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted.

### 4 MONTHS' HARD LABOUR FOR THEFT.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Mallroy charged one Paul Baino with house breaking by day and theft of property valued at Rs. 270 belonging to Saik Karimalli Saik Sadik a motor driver residing at old Police Court lane.

The facts of the case were that on the 10th instant at about 4 p.m. the accused was found coming out of the room of the complainant when the complainant was absent. A neighbour seeing this raised an alarm and the accused was caught red-handed with property in his person.

The accused pleaded guilty.

His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to suffer hard labour for four months.

## VIZAGAPATAM CYCLONE CONGRESS RELIEF.

Sjt. V. J. Gupta, Treasurer, Town Congress Relief Committee asknowledges with thanks the following further contributions upto the evening of the 7th instant:—

Amount already acknowledged Rs 1268; Gandhinagar Collections on 17th December through Dr. Subramanyam Rs 43-1-0; Sjt Pogaru Varahlu, Chipurupalli Re 1; Sjt Medunuri Rangaih, Cocanada As. 4; Sjt Patibondla Subramanyam per M.O. Bezwada Rs 5; Sjt Raghunath Lal Chamba, Dalhouse, Furdaspur Delhi Rs 5; Secretary, Taluk Congress Committee, Rajole, M.O. Rs 60-8-0; Sjt M Saundaryarow A.E.L.M. High School, Peddapur Rs 10-8-0; Sjt Javasankar K Daftere M.O. Viramgum, Ahmedabad Rs 5; Sjt Sista Karana Samaj, Kharagpur by T.M.O. Rs 66; Sjt S V Raj, Bassein, Burma Rs 3; Mrs S C Sen Jalarpet, C/o S C Sen P.W.T. Jalarpet S.I. Rs 2; M.O. from K K Modaliar, Katwa, B. K. Ry. Rs 10; Total Rs [illegible]

## "BARODA INFORMATION BUREAU."

The proprietors of the Marathi Home University series have decided to open a separate branch of their office to supply the Baroda State news to all nationalist papers free of charge. The institution will be known as the "Baroda Information Bureau". The admission fee is Rs. 5 only, and after its payment they undertake to supply Baroda news free of all charges. The Bureau commenced its work from the 14th instant.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

B.C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 5/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 5/32
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 13/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying D D 1/5 1/4
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 650
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 720
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 144½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 138½
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 167
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 236
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. Rs. 165½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 332
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.25-3/4
London—Paris Frcs. 95.40
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50
London—Brussels Frcs. 105.00
London—Rome Liras 96.60
London—Berlin Marks Nil
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

| | London, Jan. 15. | |
|---|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers | 1/5 3/16 | Steady. |
| Bar Gold | £4–17–3 | Quiet. |
| Bar Silver Spot | 33 9/ 6 | Steady. |

| | London, Jan. 15. |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3 per cent. | 52 1/2 |
| Berlin Cheques on London | .. |
| Bar Silver Spot | 33 9/16 |
| „ „ 2 months hence | 33 1/16 |
| Closing Tone of Silver—India bought Steadys | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923. | |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 3/8 |
| Interest 7 day Market loans | 2 1/2 |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay Jan. 15. Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/5 1/8 |
| Bank Demand | 1/5 1/32 |
| Dec. Acceptance 3m/s | 1/5 15/32 |
| Fcs. Demand | 625 |
| American Dollars | 332 |
| Hongkong Dollars | 167 |
| Shanghai | 236 |
| Japan | 145 |
| Singapore | 165 1/2 |

Market—Steady.

### EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

| | London, Jan. 15. |
|---|---|
| Exchange on London in Paris | 96.30 |
| „ „ „ Germany | .. |
| „ „ „ Italy | 96.40 |
| Stockholm | 16.25 |
| Christiania | 29.95 |
| Amsterdam | 11.43 |
| Switzerland | 24.56 |

| | London, Jan. 15. |
|---|---|
| Demand Bills | 4.25.50 |

### DISCOUNTS.

| | London, Jan. 15. |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st | 3 7/16 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 9/16 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st | 4 1/4 |
| „ „ „ „ 6 | 4 3/8 |
| Rentes 5 per cent. | 21/— |

### WAR LOANS, ETC.

| | London, Jan. 14. | |
|---|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4%1960/90 | £ 84 5/8 | —1/8 |
| Victory Bonds 4% | „ 89 1/2 | |
| War Loan 5%1929/47 | £ 98 11/16 | +1/16 |
| Consols 2 1/2% | „ 54 7/8 | +1/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3 1/2% | „ 43 | —1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) | „ 62 3/4 | —1/4 |
| Govt. Securities 3% | „ 53 1/2 | —1/4 |

| | London, Jan. 15. | |
|---|---|---|
| Conversion Loan | £ 74 9/16 | |
| 5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan | „ 99 1/4 | |
| 7 per cent. Indian | „ 113 1/2 | |

### BULLION.

BOMBAY, Jan 16.

Sovereign ready Rs. 15/15
„ forward Rs. 15/15/6
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/8/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/8/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/9/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79/9
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79/12
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80/3

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Bar gold ready, S. 97-3
Silver ready, d. 33-9
Silver forward, d. 33-4
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India and China bought. Speculators sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

Ready :—25—9—0
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 25—10—0 .. .. 25—9—0 25—9— 0
Maha 25—11—0 .. .. 25—10—0 25—10—0
Teji Mand.
Posh 0—1—6 ..
Maha 0—6—3
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 16.

Ready :—79—10—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 79—13—0 80—0—0 .. .. 79—12—0

## BOMBAY MARKET.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

To-day Reuter reported 70 points higher in New York and 17 points higher in Liverpool futures. The advance was due to good undertone and improved trade demand.

Messrs. Umrigar & Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable us under date 15th January 24, as follows:—
(1) Expect good scalping markets."
(2) "Texas complains that ploughing considerably delayed increasing demand for new crops."

Owing to a sharp rise reported from Home the Marwari Bazaar here opened strong this morning for F.G.M.G. Broach April/May at Rs. 624/— and declined to Rs. 622½/— on selling by an Indore operator. From this level, the prices advanced to Rs. 628½ on buying by offices and a Japan House. The rate after declining to Rs. 625½, on jobbers selling, improved to Rs. 629/— on nervous bears covering and after meagre fluctuations closed at Rs. 627/— at 3-30 p.m.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 626½ and going down by a rupee advanced to Rs. 629/— on buying by offices and Marwari shroffs and closed at Rs. 628¼ at 5-30 p.m.

Fine M.G. Oomra Dec/Jan. opening at Rs. 593/— advanced to Rs. 603/— on buying by offices. A slight set-back was then in evidence on scattered selling, but the prices immediately improved to Rs. 605/— on buying by Marwari shroffs and closed somewhat quiet at Rs. 603½ at 3-30 p.m. Whilst Oomra March opening at Rs. 587/— advanced to Rs. 595/— on buying by offices. The rate after touching Rs. 592/— advanced to Rs. 596/— on buying by a Japan House and closed at Rs. 593/- at 3-30 p.m. F.G.M.G. Bengal Dec/Jan was quoted at Rs. 548/— and March Rs. 536/—.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet yesterday with very little business passing.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—

| Bengal | To-day | Up-to-date. |
|---|---|---|
| United Provinces | Nil | 200 |
| Sind Punjab | 300 | 900 |
| Total | 300 | 1100 |
| Oomra fine:— | | |
| Berar | 300 | 900 |
| C. P. I | 800 | 1600 |
| C.P. II | Nil | 400 |
| Total | 1100 | 2900 |

### COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
(5-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Jan. 16.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach April/May | 622 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal Dec. Jan. | 550 |
| „ March | 538 |
| Fine Oomras. Dec. Jan. | 605 |
| Fine Oomrs. March | 595 |

### SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 16

| Description, | Super-Fine | Fine | F. Good | Good |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab | 585 | 575 | 560 | — |
| M. G. Oomra No. 3 | 630 | 620 | 605 | — |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 1 | 660 | 650 | 635 | |
| M. G. Central Provinces No. 2 | 645 | 635 | 620 | |
| M. G. Mullia | 600 | 590 | 575 | |
| M. G. Khandesh | 610 | 600 | 585 | |

### E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan 16.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May | 627 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec./Jan. | 548 |
| Fully Good Bengal | March | 538 |
| Fine Oomra | Dec./Jan. | 602 |
| Fine Oomra | March. | 592 |

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Total Day's Sales at Liverpool | 5000 |
| „ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | 1500 |
| „ „ Sales of East Indian | 500 |
| „ „ Imports. | .. |

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mid. Americans spot Quiet | 19.56 |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels | 22.85 |
| New York, 11 a.m. Mar. | 33.82+12 |
| (As known in Liverpool at May | 34.01+15 |

Maha 80—5—0 80—8—0 .. .. 80—4— 0
Teji Mandi.
Posh 0—8—0
Maha 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/8
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83/-
5 per cent War Loan 90/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 96/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 95/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/-
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106/4
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/-.

### SHARES.

Market closed stalemate with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1385, India 78, Central 26/12, Eastern 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 427/8n, Apollo 23/12, By-Cotton 580, By-Dyeing 773/12, Bradbury 500, Century 381/4, Cent-India 502/8, Colaba Land 143/12, Coorla 145xd, Crescent 215xd, Edw. Sassoon 225, Fazulbhoy 785xd, Globe 75, Gokak 122/8, Ind-Bleaching 186/4, Ind-Malwa 421/4, Jamshed Mfg. 165, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 260, Kohinoor 1360n, Luxmi Cotton 5250, Madhowji 255, Mathuradas 345, M. Petit 3100 Morarji 4000xd, New Great 498/12, New City 275, Pabani 350, Pearls 546/4xd. Phoenix 462/8, Shapurji 210, Simplex 335xd. Standard 1500, Swan 770, Swadeshi 493/12, Tata Mill 330 and Vishnu Cotton 1950.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 242/8, B. Burma 286/4, B. Burma N. I. 60n, Bt-Burma Pet 5/6, B. Tramway 85/10, B. Steam 98/12, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 85, Kaani Defd. 202/8, New India 13, Shivrajpur 36/8, Tata Iron Ord. 28/12, Tata Iron Defd. 106/4, Tata Hldro 662/8xd, and Scindia Steam 6/4.

| | London, Jan. 15. |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank | £ 19 1/4 |
| Hongkong | „ 127— |
| National Bank | „ 42— |
| Eastern | „ 5 1/2 |
| P. & O. Banking Corp. | „ 12— |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| closing time) | July | 32.95+13 |
| New Orleans 10 a.m. | Mar. | 33.79 |
| „ „ „ „ | May | 33.56 |

Liverpool, Jan. 15.
To-day's prices.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool. | Jan. | 19.38+16 |
| | Mar. | 19.45+17 |
| | May | 19.44+19 |
| | July | 19.21+21 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

Future delivery prices:—

| Months | | To-day's price |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. | | 19.15—07 |
| Feb. | | — |
| Mar. | | 19.30+08 |
| April | | — |
| May | | 19.28+03 |
| June | | — |
| July | | 18.80 — |
| Aug. | | — |
| Sept. | | — |
| Oct. | | 16.22+06 |
| Nov. | | — |
| December | | — |
| January | | — |
| Egyptians | March | 21.98 |
| | May | 22.10 |
| | July | 22.15 |
| | Nov. | 21.10 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 15.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| January | 19.38+16 |
| February | 19.38+16 |
| March | 19.45+17 |
| April | 19.44+18 |
| May | 19.44+19 |
| June | 19.34+21 |
| July | 19.01+21 |
| August | 18.23+23 |
| September | 17.13+25 |
| October | 16.41+25 |
| November | 16.96+25 |
| December | 15.93+25 |
| Jan. | 15.86+26 |

Tone:—Steady.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal, Good | 13.00 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 13.40 |
| „ „ Fine | 13.80 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good | 14.20 |
| „ „ „ Fully Good | 14.70 |
| „ „ „ Fine | 15.20 |
| M. G. Broach, Good | 16.30 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 16.70 |
| „ „ Fine | 17.10 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good | 12.90 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 13.30 |
| „ „ Fine | 13.70 |

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good, | 13.00 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 13.40 |
| „ „ Fine | 13.80 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good | 14.20 |
| „ „ „ Fully Good | 14.70 |
| „ „ „ Fine | 15.20 |
| M. G. Broach Good | 16.30 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 16.70 |
| „ „ Fine | 17.10 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good | 12.90 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 13.30 |
| „ „ Fine | 13.70 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool. Jan. 14

| Months | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|
| Jan. | 21.97—08 |
| Feb. | 22.03—09 |
| Mar. | 22.10—08 |
| April | 22.18—08 |
| May | 22.25—08 |
| June | 22.27—08 |
| July | 22.29—08 |
| Aug. | 22.09—09 |
| Sept. | 21 93—08 |
| Oct. | 21.23 +22 |
| Nov. | 21.07 +22 |
| Dec. | 20.71—09 |
| Jan. | 20.71—09 |

Liverpool, Jan. 15.

| Months. | To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| January | 21.97— |
| February | 22.03— no change. |
| March | 22.10— |
| April | 22.18— |
| May | 22.27+02 |
| June | 22.28+01 |
| July | 22.29— |
| August | 22.09— |
| September | 21.93— |
| October | 21.43+20 |
| November | 21.00—07 |
| December | 20.70—01 |
| January | 20.70—01 |

### AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Jan. 15.
To-day's Prices

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Futures at New York. | Mar. | 34.21+70 |
| | May | 34.41+76 |
| | July | 33.35+70 |
| | Oct. | 28.60+93 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, Jan. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 40,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain | 2,000 |
| „ „ Continent | 14,000 |
| Futures at New York Mar. | 34.21 |
| „ May | 34.41 |
| „ July | 33.35 |
| „ Oct. | 28.60 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 34.30 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans | 34.25 |
| Futures, „ „ Mar. | 34.20 |
| „ „ „ May. | 33.98 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 10 13/16 |
| Silver Foreign mined | 63 |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. & F Calcutta Jan March Sellers | 31/3 |
| July Sellers | 24/3 |
| July Sept Sellers | 23 9 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers | 24/1 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers | 24 1 |

Tone:—Sellers are firm—Buyers holding off,

London, Jan. 14.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cuban Sugar:—March Sellers | 25/6 |

### WHEAT.

London, Jan. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANA FE—62 1-2 lbs. J-F Sellers. | 44– |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1-2 lbs. J-F Sellers | 43-6 |
| AUSTRALIAN J-F Buyers | 46-2 |
| KARACHI BARLEY J-F Paid Buyers | 32 1/6 |

Tone—Easier,

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants, Association:—

| Ready, | Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 42 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 | 40 0 0 | 6 8 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 44 0 0 | 6 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 5 0 | 10 13 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore | 10 4 0 | 10 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore | 11 0 0 | 11 8 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 13 2 0 | 13 10 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin | 12 12 0 | 13 4 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 | 80 0 0 | 15 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 | 75 0 0 | 14 12 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 | 72 0 0 | 13 12 0 |
| Teelseed, Black | 68 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 12 14 0 | 13 6 0 |
| Groundnuts | 72 0 0 | .. |
| Mowraseed | 9 8 0 | 9 12 0 |
| Barley | 30 0 0 | .. |
| Castorseed | 72 0 0 | 14 8 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery | 43 0 0 | 5 14 0 |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat, April/May | 7 3 9 .. |
| Linseed, April/May | 12 14 3 .. |
| Groundnuts Jan./Feb. | 71 8 0 .. |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F. | 15 13 0 .. |

### LINSEED

London, Jan. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Sellers | £ 19 1/2 |
| Tone—Firmer but Quiet. | |
| RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net | |
| „ Jan./April Value | £ 39 9/0 |
| „ May/Aug. Value | „ 37 2/6 |

### METALS.

London, Jan. 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £ 65 3/4 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | „ 60 5/8 |
| Copper Braziers | „ 82 |
| Yellow Metal | „ 7 3/4 |
| Hard Spelter | „ 29 |
| Corrugated sheets | £ 18 7/16 |

London, Jan. 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| TIN BLOCK | £ 25 1/ |

### BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1/ | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/2 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 1 3/4 | 66 0 0 |
| Brass | 2 | 66 0 0 |

### COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/2 | .. |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 72 8 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 74 0 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 74 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Panch Teka Joint | | 27 0 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 0 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 40 0 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 65 0 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 17 0 0 |
| German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1 | | 64 12 0 |
| German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 64 12 0 |
| English Copper 1 3/4 to 2 | | 74 0 0 |
| American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4 | | 72 8 0 |

### RUBBER.

London, Jan 15

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar. | 12 1/2 |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. | 14 1/4 |

### FREIGHT OF COAL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cardiff to Bombay | 13/6 |

### COMPANY MEETING.

#### CARBON PRODUCTS LIMITED.

The Third Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Share-holders of the above Company was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Akbar Building, 203-203, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 15th day of January 1924 at 3-30 p.m. Mr. Mahomedbhoy Hajeebhoy Laljee presiding.

The Directors' report with the Audited Balance Sheet and Revenue Expenditure Account for the period ended 30th June 1923 stated.—

Your Directors regret to inform you that their anticipations as regards the working of the Low Carbonization Plant have not yet been fulfilled, but they have every hopes of making a successful start early next year.

Your Directors regret this delay, but during the period under report they have had to contend with abnormal difficulties in this direction, which they are glad to say have now been practically over-come.

Your Directors sympathise with the Share-holders in the long period during which they have had to wait for results, but the delay has been unavoidable, due to the nature of our Plant, which is the first of its kind in India.

With regard to the Dyeing and Bleaching Plant, your Directors beg to inform you that due to the conditions prevalent, they decided after mature consideration to let on lease to Messrs. The Indian Dyeing Bleaching and Printing Works Ltd., this Department for a period of two years from August 1923 at a monthly rental of Rs. 5,500 (Rupees Five Thousand and Five Hundred) and they trust this arrangement will meet with your approval.

Two of your Directors Sir Hormusji Cawasji Dinshaw and Mr. Narandas Purshotumdass retire by rotation but offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co., the Company's Auditors retire, but offer themselves for re-election and you have to fix their remuneration.

In conclusion, your Directors are pleased to inform you that hey have entered into an Agreement on Favourable terms for producing "Commercial Petrol" or Motor Spirit by a Patent Process, in addition to the Motor Spirit produced by our own Plant, and in first out-put of this "Commercial Petrol" has already been put on the market and has been received favourably.

The report was adopted and retiring Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year.

## THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15.

The disturbance entering Northeast India yesterday has given light local rain in deltaic Bengal, with a few falls in Bihar and North Assam and is passing away. Temperature is low in east Punjab and west Rajputana. A fresh depression is beginning to affect the frontier.

Forecast:—An extension in Assam and into Baluchistan and north-west Frontier Province.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origin about 3,500 miles away was recorded on the Simla seismograph at two hours thirty minutes to-day.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 15th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | |
|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.926in. |
| Temperature of air | 73.6 degrees |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 67.0 „ |
| Dew point | 62.8 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 70% „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) | 2.2 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 82.1 „ |
| Minimum „ „ | 66.3 „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | NNE,ENE,NNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles | 133 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER: Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still | Day of Month | LOW WATER: Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Still |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan. | | | Jan. | h. m. | ft. in. |
| Th. | 17 | 6 54 | 24 5 | 17 | 1 39 | 22 1 |
| | | 21 13 | 25 5 | | 13 55 | 18 7 |
| F. | 18 | 8 10 | 24 6 | 18 | 2 54 | 21 8 |
| | | 21 56 | 26 4 | | 14 65 | 17 11 |
| Sat. | 19 | 9 10 | 24 11 | 19 | 3 50 | 21 0 |
| | | 22 32 | 27 3 | | 15 32 | 17 4 |
| S. | 20 | 9 59 | 25 6 | 20 | 4 37 | 20 8 |
| | | 23 6 | 28 1 | | 16 14 | 16 1 |
| M. | 21 | 10 42 | 26 1 | 28 | 5 12 | 19 8 |
| | | 23 38 | 21 8 | | 16 52 | 16 4 |
| Tu. | 22 | 11 22 | 26 7 | 22 | 5 50 | 19 0 |
| | | | 26 7 | | 17 28 | 15 9 |
| W. | 23 | 11 22 | 27 6 | 24 | 5 50 | 19 0 |
| | | | | | 17 28 | 15 9 |

Earthquake report:—A slight earthquake shock was felt in Bombay and was recorded by the Seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1 hour 41 minutes Indian Standard Time in the early morning of the 16th.

(Continued from Column 6.)

and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Reederkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

### IMPORTS.

Jan. 16.

S S Domala from London Agents M M and Co:—40 boxes autos, 157 pkgs structural material, 58 cases Rivets, 225 bdls yellow metal sheets, 37 cases soap, 110 cases emulsion, 36 bls emulsion, 107 cases medicine, 117 cases wine, 18 cks fireclay, 256 cases polish, 77 cks colour, 350 cks cement, 550 cases dried milk, 58 bdls shovels 86 bags old clothing, 71 bdls cart spring covers, 55 cases artificial silk, 30 bls grease, 29 cks tallow 66 cases biscuits, 24 cases carflour, 21 cases O'stores, 11 cases cotton trimmings, 38 bags paper, 400 bls grapes 39 cases sauce, 43 bls sand, 73 cases lime or lemon juice, 270 drums turpentine, 10 drums graphite gease, 7 cases screw, 303 cases provision, 69 cases vinegar, 147 cases castor oil, 2843 kegs paint, 20 cases tabacco, 20 cases sherry, 235 bgs newspapers, 520 cases gin 40 bgs boneash 20 kegs boric acid, 30 bls lubricating oil, 209 pies axle bones, 250 cases fruit salt, 370 drums oil varnish, 15 bags asbestos, 30 brls lubricating grease, 27 drums linseed oil paint, 47 drum cable and boxes, 119 cases railway tickets, 60 drums distemper, 100 bls earope, 50 cases disinfectant, 2 d/s W M oil, 48 cases cigarettes, 30 cases champagne, 13 cks Bangle ivory, 32 drums printing ink, 48 bxs electric lamps, 3000 bdls galvd corr sheets, 250 bdls galvd plain sheets, 2079 plates hardspelter, 1189 pcs steep plates, 1000 bdls steel sheets, 596 pcs and pkgs bridge work, 893 pcs rails, 4900 pcs sleepers, 34 cases distant pieces, 34 cases keys, 1130 pcs and packages earthen ware.

From Antwerp:—1200 bdls steel sheets, 6062 bdls steel bars, 60 cases candles, 125 bags straw boards, 70 cases cheese, 18 bags paper, 51 cases paper, 105 obdls bends, 13 chests bends, 36 loose bends, 267 bdls tubes 600 pcs tubes, 37 chests flanges, 45 drums chloride of zinc, 100 cases champagne, 94 pairs wheels and axles 662 joists 407 angles.

S S Saltama from Rangoon Agents H S Chustary and Co:—41933 bgs rice, 966 bags cotton seeds, 738 bgs white beans, 500 bgs gorid.

S S Alslera from Durban Agents Killick Nixon and Co.:—4111 tons Coal.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 16.

S S Brankson Hall, Calvert, Liverpool.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.
S S Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.
S S Tamba Maru, Wada, Kobe.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday.

S S Alipore, Gordon, Kobe.
S S British Fern, Oxley, Mahomerah.
S S Bankura, Benneher, Busreh.
S S Howra, Weatherby, Calicut.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Mau rfor Bangkok.
Steamer Nurjehan for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalavihar for Rangoon.
Steamer Brankson Hall for Antwerp.

S S Brankson Hall:—The Hall Line steamer Brankson Hall, 2808 tons, Captain H Calvert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Barpeta:—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpota, 1877 tons, Captain S S Beedle, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo a passengers.

S S Tamba Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tamba Maru, 2570 tons, Captain N Wada, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo and 40 passengers.

S S Alipore:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Alipore, 3241 tons, Captain L M Gordon, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

S S Bankura:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Bankura, 1905 tons, Captain V O Benneher, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

### VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, January 16.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassy 4615, London 19-1, M M & Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Trewellard 2684, Dunkirk 18/1, M M & Co.
5 Karapara 3772, Durban 25/1 M M & Co.
6 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 20/1, K. N. and Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5183 Kobe, NF., N Y. Kaisha.
9 Otheflo, 3277 Hull, 20/1 J F & Co.
11 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi, 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F., T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 19/1, M M & Co.
16 Treloseire 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 13/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Aussa 3528 K'chi, 19/1 L Triestino.
3 Bankura 1905 P. Gulf, 17/1 M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan N F O S Kaisha.
8 Jalacera 2853 N F, N F, S S N Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.

### LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanna due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W

(Continued in Column 5.)

FACILITY. FRUGALITY.
A GIFT FOR INDIAN GENTLEMEN. HOTEL UNDER ORIENTAL STYLE & MANAGEMENT
ALL INDIA LODGING & BOARDING HOUSE.
Wassimal Buildings, Block B. 1st Floor.
NEAR GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS BOMBAY.
Accommodation for Sindhis, Punjabis, Bengalis etc.
Best upper storied house, 3 to 5 minutes' pleasant walks from Chowpaty Sea beach, Ripon, Victoria Theatres, Royal, Novelty Cinemas, Grant Road Station. Excellent Situation, Ideal accommodation, Bracing climate, single and double rooms with baths attached. Clean and comfortable cuisine and courteous efficient service at most special reasonable terms. Special arrangement for families.
Proprietors:— V. P. ADVANI. L. M. WASWANI.
Special Concession to monthly permanent visitors and students,
N. B. Supplying meals in schools, colleges, mansions, bungalows and suburbs at the cheapest rates.

# BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

## NINTH EXTRA MEETING.

### HUSKY WINS THE AYRSHIRE PLATE.

The ninth extra meeting of the Bombay racing season came up for decision yesterday with eight events on the card. There was a moderate attendance. It was practically a day of outsiders as no less than six winners out of eight races were neglected and paid good dividends. R. Jones did remarkably well in winning the first three races of the day adding to his treble by annexing the last race of the day. It was a sorry crowd that left the race course late in the evening, as seldom has such a disastrous day been witnessed. The weather was pleasant and the card attractive.

Proceedings started with the second division of the Bellasis Plate for Arab Ponies in the 3rd Division. Twelve starters took part in this event, among them Paleface and Zaidan shared favouritism. The former ran nowhere and the latter came a bad third. The winner turned up in Kamel ridden by R. Jones and trained by Syed Mustafa. Subeck who placed second did the running from the start and seemed a likely winner till challenged by Kamel who won by a very small margin.

The second event on the programme was the second division of the Santa Cruz Plate of one mile for horses in the 3rd division. In this race Sheriff and Horizon declined. Sheboob who is now the property of Mr. T. M. Goculdass, and Nicholas attracted most attention. Huloob trained by M. Nusserwanjee and ridden by R. Jones won easily from Nicholas. The well backed Sheboob never made any show in the race. Mr. M. M. Talib's Karkadan placed third.

The first division of the Bellasis Plate was the next event; this proved a great upset for punters who absolutely neglected Taj who has at last won a race. The winner was once in the second division in which he proved a great disappointment; he has passed through the hands of several owners and trainers to come back again into the hands of Mr. M. Shaffi, his original owner. The finish of this race was perhaps the most remarkable incident of the afternoon. Several horses were galloping so close before the judge's box that it was a puzzle to say who was the winner. To all appearance Last Call, on the rails, seemed to have just got home, but strange to say he did not even get a place. It might have been due to a deception in the angle of vision though many were perfectly mystified when the numbers were hoisted. The public were very sore over the defeat of Surya Pan, late Naseeb, who was the first to enter the straight lengths ahead of the field. He seemed to have suddenly blown himself out just at the interesting moment.

Vasil won the first division of the Satna Cruz Plate in hollow fashion. The official verdict gave twelve lengths, but it could have been half a furlong as a matter of that. The timing of the race shows that even a first class performer would have found it difficult to accomplish. There are strange rumours about this horse. Yesterday's victory seems to lend colour to a good deal of the gossip about him. His future classification will certainly be a question of great difficulty as one really does not seem to know exactly what division will suit him. Aerial Mail placed second and Sulmarg third after coming up late.

The Rockhampton Plate was another mile event. It was for horses in the third division. Talma was elected favourite in this race. This colt was prominent till the home turn and then petered away. Allensmore, Purtoo Singh up won easily from Blackwater who ran a better race than was expected.

Only ten started in the Ayrshire Plate of 6 furlongs. This was a handicap event for horses in the 2nd division. This race was annexed by Husky who was a favourite. This was the only victory of the day that brought a little gladness to punters who till then were fairly flattened out. Ulster Lad placed third: this was his first outing this season, while Voltage who placed second was really unlucky in being beaten. Belevedere, the hope of many, ran like a hack; Courier was neglected and Scribble pulled up lame. Boscombe an expensive purchase of Mr Eve's another grey horse in the country. He ran fourth. His career will be watched with interest as grey horses have seldom done well in India.

Mary's Lamb, Prince Hamed and Sarina declined in the Croxteth Handicap. Booklore was made a hot favourite but ran unplaced. This event was annexed by Lady Rita who beat Ctesiphon handsomely. Fun of the Fayre who also had a large following was an indifferent third.

The handicapping of the Mahim Plate was a great credit to Colonel Findlay. He was wise in not crushing Kruchan with a ridiculous weight as the event proved that 10-4 stayed him completely over a mile. We have always favoured this kind of handicapping. Apollo, the winner had the redoubtable Krushan fairly beaten in the straight. Krushen is really not a miler though his performance yesterday with 10-4 showed him to be a wonderful horse. Karikata, Cessation, Dartmoor, and Mentor, still require some airing to rouse them to a proper sense of their duty. Perhaps they know the big meetings are not far off.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1922, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs.

Mr M T Kazrani's KAMEL, 9-4, R Jones ... 1
Messrs. H. Kadum and Cumberally's SUBECK, 7-10 G. Smith ..... 2
Mr Heath's ZAIDAN, 9-0, McPherson ..... 3
Mr. Abdulla Jusub's CLINKER, 9-0, Hardy 4
nett ..... 4

Not run:—Express, Vasco, Watee, Shahin and Kasid Karim.

Also Ran:—Paleface 9-0 Bowley, Sylvanmore 8-9 Burn, Rex 9-0 Barnett, Tamiat 9-0 Purtoosingh, Bakhit 8-10 Harrison, Haroon 8-8 Maherji, Muzyed 8-6 Herbert, Last Day 8-2 F. Huxley.

The Race:—A good start Tumiat was the last to get away Subuk was quickest out of the gate and cracked the pace from Kamel, Clinker Paleface, Zaidan and Rex, as they went on Subeck increased his lead there being the change in the order. They came round the turn in this order when Kamel drew out and challenged the leader. A fine race home resulted in the former getting home by a short head. Zaidan travelled well at the finish after making a late bid and finished third 2 lengths behind. Clinker was fourth 3 lengths away.

Time:—1 min. 25 1/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 162-8; Places Rs. 32-8, Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 13-8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82-8; Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 7.
Favourite.—Paleface.
Trainer.—Syed Mustapha.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. Terms, for Arab Horses in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Winners since 31st March, 1922, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs.

Messrs J M Burjorjee and A R Obeyed's NICHOLAS, 9-0, Bowley ..... 2
Mr Mahomed Mustapha Talib's KARKADAM, 8-13, Clarke ..... 3
Mr Abood Isak's FAMOUS, 8-8, Barnett ... 4

Not run:—Horizon and Sheriff.

Also Ran:—Cable 9-0 Syed Saleh, Confederacy 8-8 Harrison, Zaphir 8-8 Aldridge, Garibjan 8-8 Burn, Aggregate 8-8 McPherson, Bakar 8-7 G Smith, Dark Horse 8-6 Herbert, Sheeboob 7-13 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—The barrier rose to a level start. For the first half furlong they were all bunched up. When the field settled down Dark Horse showed out in front of Huloob, Confederacy, Aggregate, Karkadan, Famous and Nicholas, Zaphir was last. Past the 6th furlong Karkadan went to the front and held a slight lead from Huloob who was followed by Dark Horse, Aggregate, Famous, Cable and Nicholas. At the 4th furlong Huloob assumed command pursued by Karkadan, Nicholas, Cable and Famous. Nearing the home turn Nicholas joined Karkadan and was second into the straight but could make no impression on Huloob who went away to win hard held by 3 lengths. Nicholas was the same distance in front of Karkadan 4 lengths separated the fourth horse.

Time:—1 min. 53 2/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13; Places Rs. 28, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 25.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8; Places Rs. 11-8, Rs. 8 and Rs. 13-8.
Favourite:—Nicholas.
Trainer:—M. Nusserwanji.

THE BELLASIS PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 3rd Division. 14 hands to carry 9st. W. I. Winners since 31st March, 1922, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs.

Mr M Shaffi's TAJ, 8-10, R Jones ..... 1
Mr Heath's DIRRAH, 9-0, Aldridge ..... 2
Messrs K H Contractor and H Hassanally's HONEYSUCKLE, 8-10, Bowley ..... 3
Mr M Noormohamed's WHITE ROSE, 8-10, Huxley ..... 4

Not run:—Isfoog and Zhid.

Also Ran:—Surya Pan 9-7 Clarke, Ajeel 9-4 Harrison, Last Call 9-0 Gurn, Mahir 9-0 Easton, Grey Renard 9-0 G. Smith, Small Boy 8-10 Audas, Mashook 8-10 Barnett, Glass 8-8 Herbert, All Clear 8-4 McPherson, Nasaralla 8-2 Purtoosingh, Balance Maherji, Bijli 7-2 Sheldon.

The Race:—The start was delayed considerably. They were eventually sent out to an indifferent start. Bijli was the quickest out of the gate and showed the way to All Clear, Surya Pan, Last Call, Honeysuckle, Dirrah, Taj, Grey Renard and Mashook. Bijli disappeared after a furlong was covered leading Surya Pan and All Clear in front. Last Call was running well on the outside while Honeysuckle, Dirrah and Taj were prominent White Rose was unfortunate in getting slowly away and was running in the bunch at this stage. All Clear and Surya Pan retired at the turn when Last Call drew out followed by Honeysuckle, Taj and Dirrah. Last Call was beaten out of place in the last few strides where Taj won after an exciting finish from Dirrah who was only a short head in front of Honeysuckle. White Rose failed to get a passage and though travelling strong he could only get fourth place a head behind.

Time:—1 min. 26 3/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 234-8; Places Rs. 62-28, Rs. 165-8 and Rs. 62-8.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 88; Places Rs. 25, Rs. 74-8 and Rs. 34-8.
Favourite:—Surya Pan.
Trainer:—Syed Mustapha.

THE SANTA CRUZ PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300; third Rs. 200. Terms, for Arab Horses in the 3rd Division. W. A. reduced 3 lbs. Winners since 31st March, 1922, once, 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 12 lbs.

Mr Yussuff Sana's VASIL, 9-0, Barnett ..... 1
Mr A Geddi's AERIAL MAIL, 9-7, R Jones 2
Mr Eve's GULMARG, 9-4, G Smith ..... 3
Mr Fahad Sahoo's SAHOO, 8-9, Burn ..... 4

Not run:—Hero and General.

Also Ran:—Rising Star 9-3 Harrison, Eed 8-8 Clarke, Lucknow 9-0 Purtoosingh, Cairo 9-0 Audas, Nadirshah 8-12 Bowley, Arabistan 8-6 Herbert, Little Joker 7-13 Aldridge, Hillah 7-13 Syed Saleh.

The Race:—The Barrier rose to a good start. Cairo was the first to jump out but was soon headed by Nadir Shah who cut out fast pace; after Cairo came Vasil, Aerial Mail, Arabistan and Sahoo. Gulmarg was running in the ruck. Past the 5th furlong Vasil was in command followed by Nadir Shah, Arabistan, Aerial Mail and Cairo. They came round the turn in this order when Vasil drew out and went away to win with ridiculous ease by 12 lengths from Aerial Mail who finished 1½ lengths ahead of Gulmarg who travelled strong opposite the stands depriving Saboo of third place by ½ length.

Time:—1 min. 50 4/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 20; Places Rs. 14, Rs. 21 and Rs. 43.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 16-8; Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 11 and Rs. 19.
Favourite:—Vasil.
Trainer:—A. M. Shamlan.

THE ROCKHAMPTON PLATE.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.

Mr. Darcy's ALLENSMORE II 8-7 Purtoosingh ..... 1
Mr. Heath's BLACKWATER 8-13 McPherson ..... 2
General Nawal O. Khan's SOMALI 8-13 Bowley ..... 3
Mr. P. G. Singhance's RAKINGS 9-10 Audas ..... 4

Not run:—Glass Rock.

Also Ran:—Mollah 9-4 Burn, Talma 8-13 Herbert, Jovial 7-7 Aldridge, Lady Loo 8-5 R. Jones, Dollarina 7-10 G. Smith, Old Chris 7-2 Sheldon, Floral Fete 7-0 Harrison.

The Race:—A good start and on settling down Talma went to the front closely attended by Allensmort, Blackwater, Rakings, Somali and Jovial. Past the 5th furlong Talma was still in front with Allensmore II Somali improved her position and was running third. Mollah was running in the ruck. Approaching the 3rd furlong Talma retired leaving Allensmore II to enter the straight closely pursued by Somali and Rackings. Somali pressed Allensmore II up the straight but the latter stalled off the challenge and won by 1 length. Blackwater came with a strong rush near home beating Somali out of second place by a head. Rakings was fourth a neck away.

Time:—1 min. 41 2/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57-8. Places Rs. 35-8, Rs. 29, and Rs. 59.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 18 Places Rs. 14, Rs. 11-8, and Rs. 21.
Favourite:—Talma.
Trainer:—G. Bell.

THE AYRSHIRE PLATE. 6 Furlongs.—41 yards.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's HUSKY 8-4 Clarke ..... 1
Mr. P. G. Singhanee's VOLTAGE 7-5 Aldridge ..... 2
Mr. C. N. Wadia's ULSTER LAD 7-13 Herbert ..... 3
Mr. Eve's BOSCOMBE 8-10 Bowley ..... 4

Not run:—Rackle, Magical Mike.

Also Ran:—Belvedere 9-0 Burn, Crushed Glass 8-13 McPherson, Courier 8-5 G. Smith, Scribble 8-7 Audas, Daphnis 7-8 Sheldon, Wood Harmony 7-8 R. Jones.

The Race:—An indifferent start saw Ulstler Lad streak away with the lead pursued by Husky, Scribble, Courier Crushed Glass, and Daphnis, Belvedere was last but one while Boscombe brought up the rear. When they passed the 3rd furlong Husky was in front of Ulster Lad, Scribble Courier and Daphnis. Boscombe was still last. Husky entered the straight first and soon shook off the challenge of Ulster Lad, going strong to win comfortably by ½ length from Voltage who came up with a strong run a few paces from home. A short head behind was Ulster Lad. Boscombe covered ground in a remarkable manner up the straight finishing fourth 2 lengths away. Scribble broke down after passing the stands and his jockey was obliged to dismount and lead him in.

Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 22, Places Rs. 17, Rs. 41 and Rs. 36.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10, Places Rs. 9, 2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 10, Rs. 3, Rs. 222-8, Rs. 22-8 and Rs. 16-8.
Favourite:—Husky.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE CROXTETH HANDICAP. 6 Furlongs.—41 yards.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses that have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1922.

General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's Mr. G. E. D. Langley's FUN OF THE LADY RITA 7-7 Purtoosingh ..... 1
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's CTESIPHON 9-9 Burn ..... 2
FAYRE 8-6 R. Jones ..... 3
Mr. P. G. Singhance's FRENCH FURZE 8-5 Aldridge ..... 4

Not run:—Mary's Lamb, Prince Hamed, Sarina.

Also Ran:—White Fang 9-6 Audas, Book Lore 8-8 G. Smith, Flight Errant 8-4, Expectant 7-8 Herbert, Miserable 7-5 Harrison, Green Bitter 6-13 Sheldon.

The Race:—The tapes went up to an excellent start. Miserable flashed out for a brief space but soon disappeared. Book Lore now lead by a small margin from Flight Errant; White Fang, Fun of the Fayre, Ctisiphon, Lady Rita and French Fuze coming in order. After a couple of furlongs Flight Errant had his head slightly in front of Book Lore after whom came White Fang Fun of the Fayre, Lady Rita and Ctesiphon. Approaching the turn Lady Rita moved up on the outside with Ctesiphon. Flight Errant entered the straight first but soon fell back. Lady Rita drew here hotly pursued by Ctesiphon The latter failed to make an impression on Lady Rita who went strong to win by a length and a quarter. 1 length behind Ctesiphon was Fun of the Fayre. while French Furze placed fourth the same distance behind after starting to run late. Green Bitter finished last.

Time:—1 min. 16 3/5 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win Rs. 198-8, Rs. 39-8, Rs. 60, Rs. 25-8 for Places.
2nd Tote paid:—Win Rs. 75, Rs. 17-8, Rs. 25, Rs. 14 for Places.
Favourite:—Book Lore.
Trainer:—R. Benee.

THE MAHIM PLATE.—1 mile.

Winner Rs. 4,000, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divisions.

Mr. Eve's APOLLO 7-7 R. Jones ..... 1
Mr. Heath's KRUSHAN 10-4 McPherson 2
Messrs. H. R. Shah and H. Noormahomed's KHAYUM 7-5 Oosman ..... 3
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's DARTMOOR 9-3 Clarke ..... 4

Not run:—Triumph.

Also Ran:—Portcullis 7-9 Aldridge, Karikata 9-11 Burn, Cessation 8-13 Barnett, Silver Streak 8-7 Audas. Mentor 8-5 Bowley, Red Flower 8-0 Herbert, Alder 7-13 G. Smith, Zohal 7-9 Harrison, Wadi 7-7 Sheldon, Crown Prince 7-6 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—They were despatched to a good start. Silver Streak at once went to the front and assumed a lead of a couple of lengths from Krushan, Red Flower, Zohal, Apollo, Mentor, Crown Prince, Karikata, Khayum and Dartmoor. Wadi and Cessation were both running in the ruck. Nearing the 4th furlong the field started to close in on the leader. After this stage was passed Krushan went to the head of affairs chased by Zohal, Apollo, Mentor and Khayum. Krushan was first into the straight but succumbed to the hot challenge of Apollo who went strong to win by 2½ lengths. Khayum also came strong finishing 11 lengths behind the second horse. A neck behind was Dartmoor.

Time:—1 min. 49 secs.
1st Tote paid:—Win. Rs. 96-8, Places Rs. 68, Rs. 18 and Rs. 197.
Favourite:—Krushan.
Trainer:—R. Bence.

## SALVAGE OPERATIONS ABANDONED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The Admiralty announce the wreck of L 24 has definitely been located, but owing to the position salvage operations are impossible and have been abandoned.—Reuter.


BOMBAY, 9TH EXTRA MEETING.

SOME DIVIDENDS ! ! !

WINS—TAJ Rs. 234, LADY RITA 193, APOLLO 96.

PLACES—Khayum 197, Apollo 68, Taj 62, Ctesiphon 60, Voltage 41, Lady Rita 39, and

others were given in the SELECTIONS of

RACING EXPERT.

Write to Post Box 4509, BYCULLA.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY proposes holding a sale of Race horses at the Race Course, Bombay, on the morning of SATURDAY, February 2nd, 1924, the list for which will close on 23rd January.

The intending Vendors should apply sending particulars of horses for sale before that date to the above Agency at 3, Bellasis Road, Byculla Bombay. 18630


# CLASS AREAS BILL.

## JOHANNESBURG INDIANS' PROTEST.

### DROPPING OF BILL URGED.

#### STRONG OPPOSITION IN CASE OF FAILURE.

JOHANNESBURG, Jan. 15.

An overcrowded mass meeting of the British Indian Association, held on Sunday, unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"This meeting records its emphatic protest against the Class Areas Bill aimed to operate solely against Indians by depriving them of the means of livelihood and finally to expel them from the Union. It is, therefore, unacceptable to the Indian community. It urges the Union Government to drop the Bill and the Indian and Imperial Governments to make immediate representations to improve the status of Indians in the Union. Further, the Bill is insulting and degrading to the honour and self-respect of the entire Indian nation and the Empire. In the event of the Bill becoming law, the community have unanimously decided to oppose it to the last disregarding all consequences. The Association implores the Viceroy to take immediate steps and press the Union Government to drop the Bill.—Reuter.

### "LIKELY TO DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD."

DURBAN, Jan. 16.

The "Advertiser" expresses the opinion that the Class Areas Bill is likely to do more harm than good. Natal will suffer whatever internecine struggle arises therefrom. Segregation will be of a dubious advantage to the European trader, because the Indian will still make a bid for European custom and be able to sell cheaper in his own area. "As long as the Asiatic works in his own or any other area for as many shillings as the European asks pounds so long will the Asiatic stranglehold tighten on our community."—Reuter.

## INDIANS' RIGHTS IN S. AFRICA.

### "TIMES OF NATAL'S" SERMON.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Durban.—The "Mercury" reverting to the Class Areas Bill says the Indians should realise that the Bill will end, as far as the towns are concerned re:—the agitations against the restriction of the Indians' rights and against Asiatic encroachments. The paper urges that some actual test should be provided by which the adequacy of the delimited areas can be ascertained, also a monetary compensation for businesses compulsorily closed down. The restrictions should be as little onerous as possible.

"The Times of Natal" expresses the opinion that the Indian nationalists are out for secession and if South Africa grants the Indians full franchise to-morrow the swaraj agitation will continue unabated on some new slogan. Undue importance should not, therefore, be attached to the specious plea that no thing should be done to embarrass the British Government as regards India.—Reuter.

## CABLE ITEMS.

Malta.—Sir Percy Scott has recovered.—Reuter.

Mr. Leonard White Thomson is appointed Bishop of Ely in succession to Mr. Chase, who has resigned.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The British Special Service Squadron and airships of the Australian Fleet will witness the spectacular sinking of the battleship "Australia" outside Sydney Heads on Anzac Day, April 24th. The scrapping is in accordance with the Washington Agreement.—Reuter.

Death is announced of Sir Richard Muir, famous barrister and Treasury Counsel, who was prosecutor in many criminal trials, one of these being the Crippen case.—B.O.W.

A memorial service for officers and men of the lost submarine L. 24 will be held in Dockyard Church at Portsmouth on Thursday next.—B.O.W.

The joint committee of the Lancashire Employers and Employees have agreed to a scheme of control in the section engaged in American cotton. Details will be published within a few days.—Reuter.

Paris.—France has declined the Spanish request to modify the Tangier Convention but is willing to consider the granting of concessions elsewhere in Morroco.—Reuter.

Peking.—The Civil Governor of the Province of Honan states Mrs. Kilen who was reported to hae been captured by bandits on 31st December has been rescued.—Reuter.

## WEAVERS ON STRIKE

### ALLEGED ASSAULT ON MILL MANAGER

BOMBAY, Jan. 16.

The management of the Indian Woolen Mill situate at Mahaluxmi, intimated the weavers of their mill that their wages would be reduced from Wednesday the 16th January 1924 and brought down to the level of the rates ruling in other mills of the city. The weavers seemed to have been dis-satisfied by this intimation and they all struck work from Tuesday afternoon. They then rushed into the manager's office and demanded the continuation of the present rate of wages. As it is alleged, they showed tendency to become rowdy and one of them struck the manager, the latter closed the mill. The mill was not opened on Wednesday but the operatives were informed by a notice posted on the gate that the mill will be opened (except the weaving department) from Thursday morning (to-day). The weavers will be paid off to-morrow and considered as dismissed from that day. The men gathered on Wednesday morning and after some time dispersed quietly.

# EARTHQUAKE SHOCK IN BOMBAY,

## AT ABOUT 2 A. M. ON WEDNESDAY.

### NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

As will be seen from the report of the Government Observatory, Colaba, in the Weather Column, a "slight earthquake shock was felt and was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1 hour 41 minutes (S.T.) in the early morning of Wednesday."

The tremor was felt in many parts of the city especially by those who had returned home from circeus and cinemas late at night and were still in the fit of excitement courting Damo Sleep. They felt amazed at first as earthquake in Bombay is a unique experience, and they passed on the occurrence as an ordinary rattling of doors or windows caused by the high speed runs of motor lorries, motor cars and trains. In the morning, however, their doubts were confirmed by the common talk of the town. (It will be remembered that in 1906 a shock of earthquake was experienced in Bombay but that was not in the night, but during early morning. The old Robert Money School building situate at Dhobi Talao which site is now adorned by Prag Mahal had suffered some damage by the tremor at that time by a crack in the wall. Many citizens felt that shock because it was palpable at dawn.)

### LADY RUNS ALONG STREET WITH CHILDREN.

At Dhobi Talao, the tremor seems to have unnerved many a resident, and in some instances, all inmates of some buildings were awakened. It is reported that a Parsi gentleman shortly after the shock looked out and saw a Parsi lady running along the street with children. Evidently she feared that the house was falling on her, and no wonder since, probably, the Japanese calamity was fresh in her mind.

### AT TARDEO AND GRANT ROAD.

At Tardeo and Grant Road the tremor was noticed by many residents. Violent shaking of doors and windows and sundry articles on tables made many realise that something was wrong with Mother Earth, though there were some sceptics who doubted it and thought there was something wrong with their own pates—doubtles due to extra pegs of Exsnaw and Martell overnight. However, the doubts of many who were rudely awakened from their deep slumbers, were set at rest by the assurances of their neighbours and co-residents of the flats that they had also a similar experience.

Mr. H.D Chhatrapati of Tardeo Road, Bombay writes under Wednesday's date:—

This morning at about 1-40 I and other people in the Victoria Memorial School felt 3 to 4 violent shocks of earthquake; the door and windows seemed to sound in chorus with some violence. Five minutes later there came the rudest shock. It made the house, roofs and walls and all shake for about 3 to 4 seconds.—Yours etc.,

### AT DADAR

Mr. K.B. Vaidya of Devdhar's house, Lady Jamsetji Road, Dadar, writes:—

"At about 1-45 a.m. this morning, earthquake shocks of some intensity were felt in our house and in the neighbourhood in Dadar. We were suddenly aroused from deep sleep by violent jerks and both the building and our bodies began to shake violently and at one moment we thought the building would crumble. People residing on the 2nd and 3rd floors felt it more severely. Shocks continued over two minutes. News has also come from Palghar (through milkmen coming from there) that similar shocks were experienced at their places at the same time.

We do not know what this portends. But the local Observatory may enlighten citizens of Bombay if they foresee or suspect any recurrence of such shocks of more severe nature."

### AT BANDRA.

It is reported that residents of Palli Hill, Bandra, also experienced a shock at the time mentioned above, and several persons, seeing their houses shaking rushed into the roads in their night attire, but returned indoors soon afterwards.

### AT ANDHERI.

A resident of Saraswati Baug at Andheri informs that he was awakened in the early hours of the morning—between midnight and 2 a.m.—by the continued rattling of the shutters of the windows and the quaking of the floor. The tremors lasted for about fifteen seconds

### A FAILURE—FROM JOURNALISTS' POINT OF VIEW.

Thus the tremor seems to have made everywhere,—in Bombay and the suburbs at least—much noise but little wool. It has proved, as our Calcutta correspondent so happily put it, a few months back, another "failure from the journalistic point of view."

### KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS.

The shows at the Karlekar's Grand Circus are every day adding to the popularity which the Company has deservedly won for itself, and continue to draw crowded houses at every performance. The management have wisely included Wednesdays in their list of matinee performances. Yesterday evening, a programme of about 2 dozen items was successfully gone through. Some of the items for instance "the Tramp Dog", "the Lion Group" "Monkey Act", etc., proved particularly delightful to children a large number of whom were present to witness the performance. The other items were no less interesting and were watched with bated breath by the audience. The troupe of Indian and European artistes has proved itself a remarkable combination, and it accounts partly for the success of the Company. The absence of the familiar face of Mr. M.J. Ratnam, Business Manager, who died on Monday after a very brief illness, was much felt by all those who knew his business abilities and good nature.

### LATE MR. M. J. RATNAM.

We regret to announce the untimely death of Mr. M J. Ratnam, aged 45 years of Madras, Business Manager of the Karlekar's Grand Circus, which is now performing in Bombay. Mr. Ratnam's management was excellent and by his death the circus has lost the services of an excellent organiser.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 2-30 p.m.
Nomination Day for the Bombay (European) Constituency to fill a vacancy in the Legislative Assembly.
Meeting in the interests of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Mr. Justice Fawcett's residence, 4-30 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 19.

Scrutiny of Nomination Papers for the Bombay Mill-owners' Assen. Constituency.
Bombay Races: Tenth Extra Meeting.
The s.s. Plassy with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

### SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 17 (Thur.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 23m.
Jan 18 (Fri) Sunrise 7 h 15m Sunset 6 h 24 m
Jan. 19 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Jan 20 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h 25m.
Phases of the Moon:—Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 26-7m., a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11.2 52.9m. a.m.

## Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

SYMONS.—At Chapel Road, Bandra, on the 12th January, 1924, Mr. Max Symons of the Western India Turf Club. There will be a Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul at the seaside St. Peter's grave yard closed on Saturday 19th January at 7-30 a.m.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received from Messrs. J. Dastur and Co. three picture calendars for the new Year.

### W. I. HOCKEY ASSOCIATION.

A general meeting of the Western India Hockey Association will be held this evening at the Central Y. M. C. A. at 6-30 p.m. Affiliated clubs are requested to send representatives as the forthcoming Hockey League will be discussed at length.

### BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

All volunteers of the above Corps are requested to be present on Friday, the 18th instant at Habi's Chawl, Kandvi, at 8 p.m. sharp, in connection with flag at the meeting to be held under the auspices of the Mandvi District Congress Committee.

### WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURES.

Mr. N. B. Utgikar, M.A. of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, will deliver the seventh and concluding Lecture of his course of Wilson Lectures on the Mahabharata in the University Convocation Hall, University Gardens, to-day (Thursday) at 5-45 p.m. The subject of the lecture is the development of the Mahabharata: Conclusion. The Lecture is open to the public.

## "PASSED OUT OF DANGER,"

### RAPID IMPROVEMENT IN HEALTH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 16.

Received 0-30 a.m Jan. 17.

Mr. Gandhi's health is rapidly improving. There is no cause of anxiety whatever. On enquiry made at 7 p.m. Col. Maddock assured that Mahatmaji has now passed out of danger and convalescent diet is allowed. Greatest possible care is being taken by the medical authorities.

## BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

In response to the desire expressed by many, the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request all the Mercantile Associations and commercial firms in Bombay to close their business to-morrow (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) in order to enable their employees to attend the public meeting which will be held on the Chaupati Sands to offer prayers for the Speedy recovery of Mahatma Gandhi.

VOLUNTEERS TO BE PRESENT.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee request the members of all the volunteer corps in Bombay to be present on the Chaupati Sands in their full uniforms to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. (Sharp.)

## THE ALL-INDIA PRAYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—As efficacy of a Prayer lies in its being offered simultaneously at one time, and as Prayer for Recovery and Release of Mahatmaji is likely to be participated in by millions of people all over India, it is quite unintelligible why different timings have been announced for Prayer Meetings, Maulana Mahomed Ali desiring 5 p.m., Chowpaty mass meeting being held at 6 p.m. and public meeting under the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha and others at some time (not yet announced), it is humbly suggested that one particular timing may be fixed so that people all over India, whether they attend public meetings or not, will offer their prayer at that hour, whether they be in street at their desks, in trains, in tram cars, in gharries or in motors or at home; the time when Mahatmaji underwent operation will be more suitable as most of the people are likely to be at home at that hour. Thanking you, Sir, in anticipation,—Yours, etc.,

VIJAYASHAM.

## EARL OF WARWICK DEAD.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The death has occurred of the Earl of Warwick.—Reuter.

Francis Richard Charles Guy Greville, 5th Earl of Warwick, D. L., J. P., Warwick, Somerset and Essex; c.v.; Warwick; was a Trustee of the Rugby School. Past Deputy Grand Master, Freemason of England. Past Provincial Grand Master of Essex since 1882. Lord Lieutenant of Essex; 1 Hon. Colonel Warwickshire Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Essex Imperial Yeomanry; Hon. Col. Essex Militia. He was born on 9th February 1853 and married Frances Evelyn, daughter of Col Hon. Charles Henry Maynard, son of 1st Viscount Maynard. He was educated at the Christ Church College, Oxford. He was member of Parliament for E. Somersetshire 1879-85; Colchester 1885-92; Mayor of Warwick 1894—96; 1915—16; Alderman of Warwick Town Council. He owned about 10,200 acres. He was the author of "Memories of sixty years" published in 1917. Lord Brooke will succeed him as the 6th Earl of Warwick.

NOTICE.

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# MASS MEETING
AT
# CHOWPATTY

PRAYERS FOR MAHATMAJI'S HEALTH

UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND CITY KHILAFAT COMMITTEE

A MASS MEETING
will be held at
CHOWPATTY SANDS
TO-MORROW
FRIDAY, THE 18TH INSTANT
AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)
when prayers will be offered for the
SPEEDY RECOVERY
OF
# Mahatma Gandhiji

Mr. M. R. JAYAKER will preside.

Prominent persons of all shades of opinion have consented to speak.

The Bombay Chronicle.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1924.
(678th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

## SCIENCE AND HUMANITY.

Yesterday we had to call attention to what seemed to us the lack of proper care and precaution on the part of the jail authorities at Yeravda in regard to the health of the Mahatma upon whose life the hope of reconciliation between East and West so largely depends. Today we gladly pay our tribute to the tender care and the ungrudging kindness which have been, and are being, shown to India's hero by the authorities and staff of the Sassoon Hospital at Poona and especially by the Civil Surgeon, Col. Maddock. We have not relied on hearsay or upon the statements of official communiques; we sent our special representative to Poona to ascertain the facts and his report, which we publish elsewhere, is itself a testimony to the kindness of the hospital authorities. He says: "Col. Maddock, the Civil Surgeon, was hastily summoned on Saturday to the prison to see the Mahatma and that officer, by his promptitude, seems to have averted a great national calamity. Col. Maddock had previously been consulted in the case some months ago, and either because he had had his own doubts or suddenly suspected, experienced medical man that he is, something far more serious than anyone else could just then imagine, he decided, after consulting the jail superintendent (Col. Murray), to remove the Mahatma to the Sassoon Hospital forthwith, and, for once discarding all red tape, put the Mahatma into his own car, and removed him to the hospital."

It is the experience of most men whose lot has been to suffer in this world that the men of science are the most humane. Unfortunately any number of impostors wear the uniform of science and abuse the power which science does possess for mitigating human suffering. Col. Maddock is not one of these. He wields the power of science worthily and, conscious of his duty to humanity, will brook no interference in the sphere of mercy which has been assigned to his profession by a higher Power than that of men. Our Special Representative writes. "In the course of my interview with Col. Maddock, I referred to a rumour which had obtained currency at Poona about Mahatma's being removed in 4 or 5 days' time to Yeravda prison. I mentioned to him how if such a step were taken it would cause a great wave of indignation all over the country. Col. Maddock after listening to me said: "It is impossible, and I will not allow it." "Even in ordinary cases," he added, "the usual period would be about three weeks before a patient could be removed from the hospital, and in an acute case like the Mahatma's it could not be done under a month." He also denied that there was any intention of removing the Mahatma to the Yeravda prison in his present condition. This assurance from the Civil Surgeon came as a great relief to me." It will come as a relief to the whole Indian nation, and with the relief there cannot but be gratitude to Col. Maddock who "averted a great national calamity," and to the staff of the Sassoon Hospital who received, and are caring for the Mahatma not as a "prisoner," but as a dear and honoured guest. It is not in the power of the Indian nation, as things are at present, to reward anyone, and the attitude of Col. Maddock in the case of the Mahatma is proof sufficient that he does not seek any other reward than that of conscience. We can, however, assure him and his helpers of the nation's heartfelt gratitude, and that they have done more for India and for England in India in a week than Sir George Lloyd did in his five years of Government.

## THE SOUTH AFRICAN MENACE.

The manner in which the Hulett Ordinance has been rushed through the Natal Provincial Council, in the teeth of local Indian opposition and the unseemly hurry with which the measure for compulsory segregation of Indians is being pushed through in the Union Parliament show that the South African Whites will stick at nothing in their unholy campaign against the Indians domiciled in the Union. Past solemn pledges and even express covenants count for nothing at the present hour with General Smuts and his fellow-Whites. The Hulett Ordinance is practically identical with that previously vetoed by the Governor-General, while the Class Areas Bill is a clear breach of the Smuts-Gandhi Agreement of 1914. General Smuts, of course, will pretend that it is not so and that even if it is, he and his countrymen mean to be masters in their own land and would brook no sentimental opposition from any external quarters, least of all from the Indians, who are so inferior to the Whites in the scale of "civilisation." The Indian immigrants having served the purpose of the Whites—that of building up the prosperity of the Whites with the sweat of their labour—are of no more use to the latter and are now to be mercilessly hounded out. Having effectively put a stop to further Indian immigration and consequent growth of the community, the Whites are now engaged in despoiling the colonial-born and domiciled Indians of what few rights of citizenship they had secured so far. Economic and even simple civic existence is to be made impossible for them. That is what is sought for in the Hulett Ordinance which has been already passed and the segregation bill which will soon be passed. Indians are not only to be deprived of the township franchise which they have been enjoying all this while, but they are also to be permanently segregated from the "civilised" Whites as if they were physical and moral lepers. Evidently it is the deliberate opinion of General Smuts and his fellow-Whites of South Africa that Indians, and for the matter of that all Asiatics, barring, of course, the Japanese who have learnt the use of the Whiteman's murder-dealing weapons, are unfit to enjoy the privilege of representation while being subjected to taxation. This view has become the central doctrine of the religion of White Race Supremacy of which General Smuts is the high-priest.

What is India's reply to be to the insult thus rudely put upon her national self-respect? There can be only one answer to the challenge—Swaraj in India. As the Cocanada Session of the National Congress has recognised, "unless Swarajya is won for India, the sufferings and grievances of Indians abroad cannot be properly remedied." Not until Indians are masters in their own house can they expect to be equals of their fellow-men abroad. The only reply, the only remedy, for the insults and sufferings now being heaped on Indians in all parts of the British Empire, is for Indians at home to strengthen their determination to win Swaraj at the earliest possible occasion and resolutely to refuse to co-operate with or truckle to those who are witting or unwitting abettors of the anti-Indian campaign. Let the Peels, Readings and Sarmas of officialdom go on with their half-hearted paper protests against the ill-treatment of Indians abroad but the countrymen of the latter should resolutely pursue the path chalked out by their great leader, which is sure to bring them to the goal and secure for them the redress of the grievances from which Indians abroad are suffering.

## A RECORD OF FAILURE.

We cannot congratulate the Government of Bombay on the record they have achieved during the last quinquennium in the field of education. They do not seem to be yet conscious of the two obvious truths we have been trying to urge on their attention for the last few years. These are that education is one whole and that it is absolutely necessary in order to achieve any progress worth mentioning that there should be an advance an all lines. Time was when Government concentrated their attention only on higher education practically leaving primary education to look after itself. Now there is a great danger of Government confining their attention to primary education and starving higher education. But even as regards primary education they are still calculating percentages, whether their grant to local bodies should be half or two-thirds; they have not the daring to shoulder the entire responsibility of compulsory and free education. They want to work through local bodies and thus reduce the cost which legitimately they themselves ought to bear. Though valiant efforts have been made by Government to lead people to believe that satisfactory progress has been made during the last five years, the result is altogether a poor one. University reform, we are told, is a difficult subject. No advance has been made in secondary and higher education. Secondary education has been only marking time. Increase in the expenditure on primary education is mainly due to the very great increase in the pay of primary teachers. Professional education is at a standstill. Nay, to satisfy British scruples the number of admissions into the Grant Medical College has been cut down. The question of expansion of the College of Engineering has been shelved on the absurd plea of the opening of the engineering classes in the D. J. Sind College. Govern ment have found a nice but not creditable way of escaping all responsibility for technical education because the Minority and the Majority on the Technical Education Committee have seriously differed. The above sorry tale embodying the plain admissions of Government themselves sums up the educational progress of the Presidency during the last quinquennium. It is a miserable record and Government would do well even at this stage to recognise frankly the glaring defects in their educational policy.

They must recognise that the State is ultimately responsible for the education of the people in every branch. It can and it should utilise every agency available for the spread of education but failing such agency the State must be responsible The authorities would be better employed in carrying out a programme of expansion in all branches of education and in repairing the mischief already done than in cursing Non-co-operation. It is not Non-co-operation that has interfered with the progress of education; it is the policy of Government of making education subserve political ends and of not allowing room for free experiments on independent lines. There ought to be freedom in education above everything else. But education is most hide-bound in India. Even the smallest detail has to be fixed and determined by Government. Government control is the first and last word. The same dull text-books, from which everything remotely suggestive of nationality and freedom has been carefully expunged, are to be read and studied all over the Presidency. People are profoundly dissatisfied with the education policy. This is acknowledged by Government themselves. They say: "The movement has received support in unexpected quarters owing to a genuine desire for a greater rate of expansion and an improvement in the methods employed." This shows that Government are not altogether blind to the glaring defects in their programme. If they are sincere in their desire to co-ordinate their efforts with those of Non-co-operation, they had better withdraw from needless, vexatious and expensive duplication of primary schools in Nadiad, Ahmedabad and Surat. Besides, have Government got a monopoly of education? Why should they imagine that the same dull and stereotyped system of education should prevail all over the land? There is ample room in India for healthy rivalry and it may be left to the people to choose between Government and national schools.

As a matter of financial policy, Government have decided not to earmark any head of income for educational purposes and the balance of all grants has been merged in the provincial revenues. This is distinctly a retrograde step which will have baneful effects on the progress of education. If there were no diarchy and if it was open to the Minister to demand any sum he needed for the expansion of education, it would not have so much mattered whether there were separate accounts or one account. But under the present dispensation education will be the first to suffer by quietly allowing educational grants to be merged in the provincial revenues. The reform of the Bombay University on the lines indicated by the Calcutta University Commission is, according to Government, a difficult matter in view of financial stringency but the question is still under consideration, which means that the question has been dropped. We ourselves are not very enthusiastic about intermediate colleges. They are generally poor and inefficient. We would rather have fewer first grade colleges than a number of intermediate colleges. Moreover, the question of intermediate colleges does not stand alone. It also involves the abolition of many of the existing first grade colleges and the concentration of first grade colleges in Bombay and at the most in Poona. Higher education, as it is, is highly concentrated in the Presidency and many of the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission are clearly unsuitable for Bombay. But the Bombay University should receive adequate financial assistance from Government. Its constitution needs to be radically revised. The Senate should be wholly elected providing for a very few nominations. The heavy hand of Government ought to be removed and the University should be allowed to develop on its own lines. There is no necessity for the continued existence of the Joint Examination Board. The sooner it is abolished the better. It has curtailed much of the income of the Bombay University. It is an unnecessary duplicate body first started because Government wanted to have a hand in controlling the matriculation examination in the Sydenhamite regime. Government deplore the standard of the knowledge of English among graduates and undergraduates which, they add, is unaccompanied by any increase in the standard of the knowledge of the vernaculars. They seem to regret that pupils attending secondary schools in small towns have hardly any opportunity of meeting or hearing Englishmen. Does this portend the appointment of a few Englishmen to tour in the districts and talk in English to the boys? Further on, they call upon those concerned to give special attention to the teaching of English on which, they portentously observe, the future progress of India necessarily depends to a great extent! An original idea, indeed! If the progress of India depended on the knowledge of English, we should have had *Swarajya* long ago. A working knowledge of English is all that is necessary in India and any further time spent on English is sheer waste. What is needed is the knowledge of the *subject* and not of the *language* and that can be best had in vernaculars and not in a foreign tongue.

## Notes of the Day.

### Transfer of Improvement Trust.

On Tuesday night the question of the transfer of the Improvement Trust came up for the consideration of the Corporation. It is more than six years now since Government resolved on the transfer and the Corporation is still considering whether certain principles should be laid down or not, for the guidance of the Committee, which is drafting the Bill for submission to Government. At this rate it does not look as if the Bill would become law in the next decade. The Committee's report says that the full power should be vested in the Corporation itself, that is, that the Corporation itself should be the "master of the situation", and that it should appoint a small Committee to administer the affairs of the Trust. This is a move in the right direction and it is an improvement on the Government proposal for the appointment of a different body. It is the Corporation which, in future, will appoint the Improvement Committee "which shall exercise all the powers and duties vested in the Board, except in regard to loans, budget, approving schemes, appointment of principal officers, which shall be reserved to the Board under the proposed Act, etc." The Board of Trustees, in this instance, will be the Corporation itself, and it is only proper that the full control should be vested in the Corporation as a whole, although it will delegate some of the powers to a small Committee of its own. Some members object to this report on the ground that there will be further delay in drafting a Bill and they advocate the adoption of Government proposals with slight amendments, reserving to themselves the right to make suitable bye-laws. While we admit that further delay is sure to be caused by the dilatory methods now in vogue, the delay could well be avoided if the Corporation's Committee did its work with promptitude. We are aware that the Improvement Trust has vast schemes in hand involving crores of rupees and that it is of the utmost importance that the control should be taken over by the Corporation immediately with a view to putting new members, with a wider and fresher outlook, on the Board. But it is essential that the new body should be in complete subordination to the Corporation which, as times goes on, will be more and more representative of the people and more responsive to their wishes. And we fully endorse Mr. Hoosenally Rahimtoola's contention that the position of the Commissioner in the new arrangement should remain what it is at present and not on a footing of equality with the members of the Corporation. We hope the Corporation will accept the principles enunciated by its Committee and instruct the Committee to proceed with the drafting of the Bill, carrying these principles into effect, with as little delay as possible, giving it a time-limit within which to submit the draft Bill for approval.

### Retrenchment in Municipal Expenditure.

The Municipal Corporation will proceed with the discussion of the budget to-day and an amendment has been moved by one of the members of the Nationalist Party for referring it back to the Municipal Standing Committee for reconsideration and revision, with the Corporation's opinion that a reduction of Rs. 30 lakhs should be made in the total expenditure. We think the time has definitely come for severely pruning the estimates, as the budget is getting more and more bloated every year, without the tax-payer getting the full value for his money. Only this year owing to the advent of new members into the Standing Committee an effort was made to cut down the estimates, but the retrenchment has to be more thorough. The Nationalists in the Corporation are determined to bring down the estimates to reasonable proportions and with this view the amendment for a cut of thirty lakhs is to be welcomed. The large body of tax-payers do not grudge to pay increased taxation, but what they object to is the wanton waste that is going on. In this connection the Retrenchment Committee, which is sitting, will do well to apply the "axe" more at the top than at the bottom, for lately a considerable number of highly-paid appointments have been made by the Commissioner on his own initiative, the Corporation's sanction being obtained only as a last resource. It is not enough to sacrifice a number of poor clerks and sepoys in the name of economy, although we fear that is being done now.

### Lord Chelmsford's Speeches.

We have just received from the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy two well-printed and well-bound volumes containing the speeches of Lord Chelmsford, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, 1916-1921. Except that the volumes are printed at the Government Monotype Press, Simla, and that they have been sent to us through the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy there is nothing to indicate the authority which is responsible for their publication. This omission, apart from being an infringement of the Press and Registration of Books Act, keeps the public in the dark as to the financial responsibility, which, considering the bulk and the binding of the volumes, must be considerable. Some member of the Indian Legislature will do well to ascertain from Government, who are presumably the publishers, why they should have spent public money for the luxury of having all the speeches delivered by the ex-Viceroy recorded in book-form. Not all the speeches of even the best Viceroy are worth preserving. Lord Chelmsford's regime was a most colossal failure from almost every point of view and there are very few speeches of his which have any but a merely historical interest. A selection of these speeches would have, therefore, been sufficient.

### "Best Wishes for Mankind"!

"With best wishes for mankind" an astrologer—*soi disant*, of course—from the Southern Presidency sends us a "World's forecast of 1924." If all that this seer foresees should really occur in the current year then mankind would certainly stand in need of the "best wishes" of not only this gentleman but of every living and thinking being, not to speak of supra-mundane spirits. "In Asia, Europe, Africa, America and Australia and in almost all countries serious earthquakes, volconic (*sic*) eruptions, and very high river floods would cause destruction to both lives and properties." If mankind should be fortunate enough to survive these cataclysms, it would not do for it to rest content even for a little, for, according to the same prophet of evil, "in some places decoities (*sic*) of high order (*sic*) and great famine, and diseases of various unknown kinds would rampant (*sic*) causing great alaram (*sic*) to people." The three months from April to June are stated to be especially critical. In fine, nothing less than a "sub-pralaya"—a miniature "end of the world"—is predicted for the current year. Who, after this, will deny that "mankind" deserves to be commiserated! It is a pity that our great prophet and his class did not forewarn either the Japanese nation or the peoples of Kanara, Behar and other places in India of the disasters that overtook them a few months ago. How many citizens of Bombay would not have been extremely grateful to the astrological fraternity for at least a 24 hours' notice of the sudden flood of last September? We ourselves should certainly feel eternally grateful and would readily pay any reasonable fees, to any astrologer who would keep us informed at least 24 hours beforehand of impending breakdowns of our printing machinery and sudden illness among members of our staff.

# IMMEDIATE RELEASE URGED.

## GOVT'S. "UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY."

## MAHATMA'S CONDITION.

## HIGHLY SATISFACTORY.

## NO CAUSE FOR ANXIETY.

## SLEPT SOUNDLY LAST NIGHT.

## WARNING TO INTENDING VISITORS.

(By Our Special Representatives.)

POONA, Jan. 15.

There is one point about Mahatma's health which has not been thoroughly elucidated hitherto, and that is in regard to the complacent attitude of the jail authorities and the Government. According to the "Navajivan" of Ahmedabad, until Saturday evening last Mahatma's wife and sons were kept in ignorance of the real state of Mahatma's health. Only a day before the Mahatma was removed to the Sassoon Hospital, Ramdas Gandhi was informed by the Jail Superintendent: *"Your father suffering from ordinary fever. No cause for anxiety. You can see him when you like."* (Italics are mine) And fancy the next day, the Mahatma is removed to the Hospital on the authority of the Civil Surgeon, disregarding all the formalities of red-tape. From what Col. Maddock told me during my interview with him, it was quite clear that the jail authorities had not realised the seriousness of Mahatma's complaint until Col. Maddock took the step —hitherto almost unprecedented in the annals of British rule in India—of removing a prisoner to the Hospital on his own responsiblity and deciding upon an immediate operation.

It was only after the Mahatma had actually been removed to the hospital that the Jail Superintendent informed Ramdas to that effect. What is pertinent in this connection is that the jail authorities—and our good friend the Director of Information—had tried until the last moment to lull the public into the belief that there was nothing serious the matter with Mahatma's health and that his complaint was of an ordinary nature.

When some weeks ago, a request was made to the jail authorities and to the Bombay Government to allow certain private doctors in whom the public had confidence, to examine the Mahatma's condition, the authorities—who were undoubtedly dominated by the ex-Governor's *penchant* for burying the Mahatma alive—refused the request and, if I remember right, tendered the gratuitous assurance that the Mahatma had been examined by "competent" medical men and that he was in very good health!

In view of this assurance, it is no wonder that the sudden news of the operation should have shocked the public all over the country.

The question naturally arises thenwhether the authorities were anxious to conceal the state of Mahatma's health from the public, or whether they failed to exercise due care. Ever since the Mahatma was confined in the Yeravda jail, he had never been in good health, but on the contrary, has continuously lost weight and suffered from frequent attacks of illness. It is obvious that the water of Poona did not agree with his constitution, but the Bombay Government were, it seems, determined to keep him there.

From enquiries I made of Dr. Phatak, it became clear to me that at a previous examination of the Mahatma's condition, Col. Maddock who had been summoned for consultation, had some suspicions of his own, though perhaps he could not then be certain in his mind about the real nature of the Mahatma's complaint, and perhaps he was prevented by the conflicting opinions expressed on the case by the other medical men present, including, I believe, the Surgeon-Generral, from asserting them. So that when Col. Maddock was summoned on the present occasion, his doubts must have been strengthened by his observations of the symptons, and as is now sufficiently well known, he promptly decided upon a course which has won for him the grateful approbation of the whole of India.

Dr. Phatak explained to me at some length the pathological causes which prevented the discovery, sooner, of the development of the abscess. The jail medical authorities contented themselves with superficial observations judged from symptoms, which were obviously not comprehensible to them and attributed the patient's suffering to secondary causes such as fever, dysentry and so on. Dr. Phatak seemed to think that these attacks were only subsidiary, and if a careful examination had been made at an earlier stage, it might have been possible to discover the trouble and either to avoid the operation altogether or reduce the risk of an operation to a minimum.

From the point of view of the people of India, who revere Mahatmaji there has been undoubtedly gross negligence on the part of the authorities in this matter and a searching enquiry seems necessary. It is possible that the Government of Bombay might have been misled by the jail medical authorities in respect of the Mahatma's condition, but one fails to see why, if the Government of Sir George Lloyd had sufficiently realised their responsibility, they should have remained impervious to all criticism, and in the face of a persistent demand for unofficial medical examination, they denied the opportunity to the relatives and friends of the Mahatma of ascertaining his real condition. That the prison medical authorities were inclined to make light of the Mahatma's ailments is shown by the curt message sent by the Superintendent of the Jail to Ramdas Gandhi, only a day before the operation. It is likely that had not Col. Maddock taken the responsibility on himself, the jail authorities would have continued to labour under the delusion that the matter was not at all serious.

However, all's well that ends well. Thanks to tne promptitude of the Civil Surgeon and the subsequent cooperation of all the authorities concerned, we have today the satisfaction of viewing, with less anxiety, the rapid progress of the Mahatma towards convalescence. I pray that the Mahatma may soon be restored to his normal health.

It may interest the readers to know that Col. Maddock was delighted that there had been no untoward development subsequent to the operation and there is no doubt that the courageous bearing and abstemious habits of the Mahatma have contributed to the rapid progress that he has been making. Even nature seems to be on his side, and the pleasant weather which is being experienced here should help the early healing of the wound.

It is a pleasure to know that the Mahatma is sorrounded on all sides by friends. The hospital authorities seem to realise that they have the privilege of sheltering under their roof not an ordinary mortal, but one of the noblest souls on God's earth. He is surrounded by affection and goodwill, Please God, ere long the Indian nation will be able to give the Mahatma a welcome such as few men have ever received.

(Continued from Column 3.)

as their leader. They will at least have acted in consonance with the feelings and wishes of vast masses of Indians all over the country including those who do not see eye to eye with Mahatma Gandhi's politics.

## DEVADAS GANDHI'S STATEMENT.

## JAIL AUTHORITIES' COMPLACENCY.

(From our Correspondent.)

Poona, Jan. 16.
Received 9.45 p. m, Jan. 16.

**Col. Maddock has issued the following bulletin at 7 p. m „ Nothing further to report. Condition as above:—**

**Dr. Jivraj Metha informed me that the condition is satisfactory. He is issuing a statement perhaps tomorrow. Dr. Phatak saw Bapu. He informs me that Mahatmaji took 15 oz of milk, three oranges and twice some boiled rice as nourishment. Temperature and pulse are normal. He is happy and comfortable and had good sleep.**

**"IN SOUND SLEEP"**

POONA, Jan. 16.
Received at midnight through telephone.

Our Poona correspondent phoned at midnight that the nurse attending on Mahatmaji informed him that Mahatmaji "is in sound sleep."

**Poona January 16,
Handed in at 2 5 p. m.
Received 6-15 p. m.**

**Dr. Sethye of Bombay is amongst the latest arrivals. Mr. Kirtane President Thana District Congress Committee, has sent a message praying for Bapu's speedy recovery.**

**There was no necessity of dressing the wound this evening as there was no discharge.**

In reply to enquiries made by telephone at 5-15 p.m. on Wednesday, our Poona correspondent informs us that Mahatma's condition is highly satisfactory and is giving no cause for anxiety.

The following telephone message from our Poona Correspondent was received at 12 a.m. on Wednesday:—Col. Madock has issued the following bulletin at 10-15 a.m.:—

"Mr. Gandhi had a good night. The wound is clean and healthy. Pulse and temperature normal. General condition is rapidly improving and convalescent diet is allowed."

### WARNING TO INTENDING VISITORS.

(By Our Special Representative)

POONA, Jan. 15.

Devadas Gandhi has handed me the following statement regarding Mahatma's health:

"I arrived here this morning from Madras and was immediately allowed to see my father. He was hardly able to stand the strain of an ordinary conversation, and in view of the state of exhaustion which I found him in, I felt it prudent not to disturb him with many queries. His own opinion about the state of his health was that he could not be in a better condition. The pulse has throughout been in admirable condition and the fact that the fever left him immediately after the operation must be recognized as the most favourable feature about his health. A great deal will yet depend upon the nourishment he is able to take, and considering the low state of vitality to which my father has been reduced my anxiety is that he will not be able to make much progress in the diet soon. This will necessarily delay the healing of the wound.

But what I would like very much to mention is that well-wishers are likely to do more harm than good to his health by hastening to Poona to have a glimpse of him without ascertaining whether they would be permitted to see him. I already find that a number of friends have taken the trouble of coming down here on the off chance of seeing him or getting first-hand information. I hope this rush will cease. It will not at all help matters. Already a number of press representatives have come down here to supply accurate information. The public must be satisfied with the hourly bulletins which the Nationalist Press is issuing. I may also say that Dr. Phatak who is keeping him self in close touch with the patient has warned even the dearest relatives against seeing the patient too often or frequently [illegible] him.

POONA, Jan. 16.

Dr. Phathak intervied about Mr. Gandhi's health till 2 p.m. (S T.) stated Mahatmaji looks healthier and brighter than on any previous day. He is allowed to take to-day soft boiled rice in addition to his usual fruit and milk diet. The moving of bowels without artificial help to-day definitely marks the stage of convalescence. Morning temperature is near about 97; pulse, respiration is normal.

Dr. Jivraj Mehta who has arrived here saw the patient to-day and he is satisfied with his progress in health.

DEVADAS GANDHI'S THANKS.

Devadas Gandhi stated that he felt highly indebted to Col. Maddock and his colleagues for performing the operation immediately. Their right diagnosis and expert surgical skill had saved the life of his father.

Mahatmaji is cheerful although weak. Accepting of salutations or speaking of a few words even in recognition of visitors cause great physical and mental exertions which seriously affect his sleep. Several upcountry friends have intimated their desire to come down to Poona to see Mahatmaji but Mr. Devadas has asked [illegible] request all not to leave their posts of work in order to see [illegible]

**Prayers are being made fo[illegible]**

### "GOD. SENT OPPORTUNITY" TO GOVT,

MR, BYRAMJI JEEJEEEHOY

I am of opinion that Mahatma Gandhi should be released at once. It will be indeed a very graceful action on the part of the Government, not only as an administrative act but also as a policy if he is not sent back to jail. It is a God-sent opportunity for Government to win public opinion and good-will, and they would be committing nothing short of an egregious blunder if they allowed this opportunity to pass. Already people have begun to appreciate the fairmindedness and straightforwardness of the new Governor and I earnestly hope that he will seize the opportunity for life-time to bridge the gulf between Government and the people by immediately announcing the release of Mahatma Gandhi.

**THAT THE PUBLIC OF BOMBAY, IRRESPECTIVE OF POLITICAL OPINIONS, DEMANDS THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF MAHATMA GANDHI, WILL BE CLEAR, (IF IT IS AT ALL NECESSARY) FROM THE FOLLOWING INTERVIEWS WHICH OUR REPRESENTATIVE HAD YESTERDAY FROM SOME WELL-KNOWN PUBLICISTS OF THE CITY. WE REGRET WE HAVE NOT BEEN ABLE TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE INTERVIEWS OF SEVERAL OTHER LEADING CITIZENS BUT IT WILL BE SUFFICIENTLY INDICATIVE FROM THE DETAILS BELOW HOW EMPHATIC PUBLIC OPINION IS ON THE QUESTION OF THE IMMEDIATE RELEASE OF THE NOBLEST SON OF THE SOIL.**

### "MUST NOT BE KEPT IN JAIL A MINUTE LONGER"

MR, M, A. JINNAH,

In my opinion Mahatma Gandhi ought not to be kept in jail a minute longer. As far as I am concerned I had already sent in a resolution to the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly before the sad news of his illness was out. The resolution runs to the effect that "this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that the remaining period of the sentences passed on Mahatma Gandhi be remitted without any further delay." Therefore, you can well imagine what my opinion on the subject is. I am extremely pleased to find from the report in the newspapers that Mahatma Gandhi went through a sucessful operation and is now making satisfactory progress. I hope he will be soon perfectly well and restored to his family, friends and countrymen.

### "A VERY SUITABLE OPPORTUNITY"

MR. M. R. JAYAKAR.

I believe the recent circumstances present to the Government a very suitable opportunity for releasing Mhatma Gandhi. The pathetic circumstances connected with his serious illness have largely contributed to produce in the country, a feeeling of deep sorrow and anxiety. These have drawn together men of conflicting political views into a common atmosphere of respect and admiration for the saintly Indian. I am sure many Englishmen share this feeling. Mahatmaji's appreciative refereneces to the care and tenderness bestowed on him by the European doctors and the chivalrous way in which these medical men have responded to his spirit, have revealed Mahatmaji in a new light, unknown perhaps to most of his non-Indian political opponents. He has been placed, perhaps for the first time for such people, in a perfectly *human* setting, devoid of political prejudices or racial bias. Gandhi the *man* if not the superman—is now before them. Suffering hushes down all controversies. These are more or less ephemeral. His patienet and cheerful suffering survives them all. Government would do well to release Mahatmaji at such a time. The act will be very politic and statesmanlike, the more so because it will be, from the point of view of a jealous Government, free from all adverse political implications, which his release would otherwise raise.

### RELEASE IMMEDIATELY---"WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY"

SIR, PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS,

I want that Mahatma Gandhi should be released immediately. I would welcome an announcement to that effect from Government without further delay. One can understand the Government to put him in jail for a short time owing to the panic created by the Chauri-Chaura and similar incidents. But the circumstances have changed and I don't think the authorities will be acting prudently by keeping him in custody any longer. If Government expected that by keeping Mahatma Gandhi in jail the Non-cooperation was going to be killed I think Government have had enough time by now to revise their opinion and I do hope that the recent incidents have also opened their eyes and have convinced them that they were wrong in their expectation. We have now definitely come to a point when it is not difficult to perceive clearly that the longer Mahatmaji is kept in jail the greater would be the attachment of the people not only to his personality but also to his creed.

### GOVT'S "UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY"

SIR DINSHAW M. PETIT.

I am strongly of opinion that Mahatma Gandhiji should be immediately released. I have always felt that after his lead to the country by the Bardoli programme it was an indiscreet step on the part of the Government to have arrested him and put him in jail after a trial. Government could not have had a better opportunity than the present once to release the illustrious prisoner straight away from the hospital instead of sending him back to jail. It would be, to say the least, a diplonic blunder if Government do not take advantage of this unique opportunity.

### "RELEASE AT ONCE"

MR. JEHANGIR B. PETIT.

There can be no two opinions on the question of Mahatma Gandhi's release. I need hardly say that he should be released at once. It is particularly cruel to keep him in custody—after his serious illness and in his present weak condition. I think even without his illness he should have been released long ago. Even assuming that the Government had from their standpoint a good reason for stopping his public activities about two years ago owing to the then excited condition of the presidency, there is absolutely no reason why his incarceration should continue one moment longer when those special conditions have ceased to exist. It is up to all sections of the people in the country—whether they agree with Mahatma Gandhi or not—to make a united demand for his immediate release. If a properly conducted agitation is started I have no doubt that the present Governor, with the indications that he has already given of his career in two recent instances,—will respond favourably to the demand of the public

### GOVT. URGED TO "RISE TO THE HEIGHT OF OCCASION."

MR. H. P. MODY.

It will be an act of high statesmanship on the part of the Government—to put on a higher ground—to release Mahatma Gandhi immediately and restore him to his family as soon as he is out of the hands of doctors. Whether the Government were right or whether they were wrong in imprisoning him is beside the point. It is not an issue which I regard as a vital importance. The supreme consideration to my mind is that it is a great misfortune for any country to have a man of such nobility of character and real greatness rotting in a jail instead of taking his proper place in the affairs of the nation. Without in any way identifying myself with Mahatma Gandhi's political opinions I regard him without exaggeration as the most remarkable man on the world's stage at the present moment. And it will be a thousand pities if such a man were to be classed as an ordinary political agitator, or that the Government should be driven to regard his activities as inimical to the cause of law and order. In that view of the case it is immaterial to me whether he was imprisoned on good grounds or bad grounds, and I should strongly urge the Government to rise to the height of the occasion and order his immediate release. They may or may not earn the gratitude of the millions who claim Mahatma Gandhi

(Continued in Column 1)

# STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

## THE KING'S SPEECH.

## "CURIOUS COLLECTION OF ODDS AND ENDS."

## LABOUR'S NO CONFIDENCE MOTION.

LONDON, January 15.

Intense interest evinced in the State opening of the most momentous session of Parliament was shown by the fact that the first member arrived at the House of Commons at five this morning, also by the great crowds in the Mall and Whitehall who loudly cheered their Majesties and the Prince of Wales as they came in procession to Parliament from Buckingham Palace and York House respectively. A brilliant sun shone.

A splendid scene was witnessed in the House of Lords. The red benches were packed. Peeresses, richly gowned and jewelled and Peers robed in scarlet and ermine filled the House. Labourites watched the scene from the Gallery. There were the customary demonstrations of unemployed who were shepherded by the police.

The House of Commons was crowded. Mr. Asquith, who has recovered, took his seat next to Mr. Macdonald on the front opposition bench. The proceedings opened breezily. The Labourites supported by the Liberals opposed Mr. Baldwin's motion to appoint Conservatives, Mr. James Hope and Captain Fitzroy, Deputy Speaker and Deputy Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee respectively. Mr. Macdonald said it was impossible to pass the motion without division which would be regrettable as there would be difficulties enough otherwise in this Parliament. He suggested that during the debate on the Address these posts should not be filled.

Mr. John Ward protested that party arrangements behind the scenes were responsible for Mr. Macdonald's attitude. Liberal, Mr. Pringle supported Mr. Macdonald. Mr. Jack Jones shouted, amid laughter, he believed in the spoils going to the victors.

Mr. Baldwin withdrew his motion pending the result of the debate on the Address..

### MR. MITCHELL-BANKS MOVES THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Mitchell-Banks moving the Address was of opinion that the resolutions of the Imperial Conference did imply some sort of obligation towards the Dominions (cries of "no").

Mr. Apsley seconded.

### CURIOUS COLLECTION OF ODDS AND ENDS.

Mr. Macdonald described the King's speech as a curious miscellaneous collection of odds and ends. Many items had been borrowed from Labour. He said the prospect of a change of Government had done more to bring the influence of Britain into the minds of the dominating continental statesman than the twelve months of the last Government (Labour cheers). He stated Europe was far nearer what it was in 1914 than anyone cared to think about, with rival armies, rival nationalist polices and nations that were Allies glaring at each other in only semi-concealed hostility. He urged the necessity of bringing the solemn influence of Britain to bear in order that a new leaf might be turned. He advocated more skilful handling of diplomacy and at the same time friendly, firm and emphatic assertion of our own interests. He protested against the doctrine that Parliament was under an obligation to carry out the decisions of the Imperial Conference as subversive to the rights of self-Government which we would never surrender. Every pledge given by the Ministers at the Imperial Conference that matters should be brought before the House of Commons would be fulfilled to the last. The latter fact surely meant Parliament was absolutely free to carry or reject these proposals. He contended that Government's proposal to tax food for the purpose of Dominion preference was a very fundamental departure from the existing fiscal system which constituted another reason for refusing Government confidence.

### NO CONFIDENCE IN MINISTERS.

Mr. Clynes moves the Labour amendment to the Address which reads "It is, however, our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present advisers have no confidence of this House." The date for moving this amendment has not been fixed.

### REFERENCE TO FRONTIER MURDERS.

LONDON, January 15.

Our relations with foreign Powers are friendly and I am glad to record a definite progress in the solution of questions which have hitherto blocked the pathway of mutual understanding and retarded the recovery of the world. A Bill will be introduced to give effect to the Lausanne Treaty and as soon as it is passed the Treaty will be ratified and a new era of peaceful relations with Turkey will open. The Anglo-American agreement with regard to illicit importation of liquor into the United States is on the eve of conclusion and should further strengthen the happy relations between the two countries. It will continue to be my object to support by every means in my power the steady growth of influence of the League of Nations. Recent murders on the North-West Frontier of India have caused me much concern. I earnestly trust the criminals will be punished and more satisfactory relations established on the frontier soon. The recent Imperial Conferences marked a very definite progress in Imperial co-operation more particularly as it was found possible without a departure from the existing fiscal system of this country to meet the wishes of the Dominions by substantial extension of the principle of Imperial preference established by the Conference of 1917 and enforced since 1919. Proposals to give effect to the conclusions of both the Conferences will be submitted to you. I welcome the opportunity afforded by the British Empire Exhibition to increase the knowledge of the varied resources of the Empire and to stimulate inter-Imperial trade.

A Gas Cooking Stove will roast, bake or boil at the same time. It is always ready for use and is the cheapest, most reliable and cleanest method of cooking.
18518

### UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

Continuing His Majesty expressed grave concern at unemployment in view of the country's non-acceptance of the recent proposals which in the judgement of his Ministers would materially have contributed to the solution of the problem. The House of Commons would be invited to assent to the extension and amendment of the Trade Facilities Act and Export Credit Scheme, to the proposal of the Imperial Economic Conference for expediting and assisting the execution of certain public enterprises throughout the Empire by grant of finance aid from public funds and extension of contributions towards the cost of public utility works undertaken by local authorities or statutory and private corporations. The House of Commons would be asked to assist in providing work in the shipbuilding industry by immediate construction of cruisers and an auxiliary craft in anticipation of a naval programme.

Steps would be taken to develop the existing system of juvenile unemployment centres and to provide increased facilities for general and technical education.

His Ministers proposed to summon a Conference of all interested in agriculture with the object of arriving at an agreed policy by which the acreage of arable land might be maintained and regular employment at adequate wage secured for agricultural worker.

Bills would be introduced to improve the position of the pre-war pensioners and to deal with the discouragement of thrift involved in the present means of granting old age pensions.

The Speech among other things mentioned a Bill to amend the Factory Acts and a proposal to increase activity under the sections of the Housing Act enabling workers to become owners of their homes, proposal to complete land purchase in North Ireland and to guarantee principal and interest on bonds issued by Government at the wish of the Irish Free State. Under the Land Act recently passed obligation to alleviate hardship caused by former disturbances in Ireland was recognised. A proposal would also be submitted for the expansion of the Royal Air Force in connection with Home defence.—Reuter.

### DEBATE ON KING'S SPEECH.

LEAFIELD, January 16.

In the House of Commons this afternoon the debate began on the address in reply to the King's speech—a debate which is expected to result in the defeat of the Government and the advent to power of a Labour administration. After Dr. Banks and Lord Apsley, Conservatives, had respectfully moved and seconded the address, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the Labour leader, rose. He said he welcomed the reference to foreign affairs contained in the King's speech. But the opposition was becoming increasingly serious and there was need for a more decisive and effective British policy. He claimed that the prospect of a change of Government in this country had done more to bring the influence of Great Britain into the minds of dominating continental statesman than twelve months of the last Government. Government was not worthy of the confidence of the House.

Continuing Mr. MacDonald said that every pledge given by the Ministers at the recent Imperial Conferences that certain matters should be brought before Parliament would be fulfilled to the last letter. Whoever might be in office the proposals of the Imperial Conference would be submitted to Parliament which would be perfectly free to accept or reject them. The Labour leader pointed out that the election had left the House in a peculiar position. No Party had a majority of its own. The Government had come back with a minority of one hundred. The House would have to face a problem in constitutional Government that it had not to face before. "If" he said, we are to take up old age pensions, as no Government can refuse to do, if we are to deal with prewar pensions and other items in the King's speech, we must try and find ground of common agreement while we maintain our party independence and principles. What may happen is in the lap of the gods, but whoever carries on the Government in the present circumstances is entitled to fair play."

Mr Lloyd George speaking for the Liberal Party expressed the hope that whatever Government might come into power, it would assert authority and influence to which the British Empire was entitled by its power and sacrifices.

### LABOUR AMENDMENT.

It is understood, Mr. Macdonald will speak again at the close of the debate. Before then, probably on Thursday, the Labour Party's amendment to the address to the throne will be submitted. It states simply "It is, however, our duty respectfully to submit to Your Majesty that Your Majesty's present advisers have not the confidence of this House." The amendment will be moved by Mr. Clynes.

### IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the course of the debate on the Address to the Throne in the House of Lord's, Viscount Grey welcomed the announcement that the Reparations Commission had set up two committees to examine Germany's capacity to pay. He could not, however, take a cheerful view of the European situation. He said Europe was travelling on the old road she travelled before the last great war and if she went on she would come to the same lamentable result. European nations must come to travel on new roads if there was to be security and the only road which he could see was to get every nation to sign the Covenant of the League of Nations with an understanding that all their armed forces should work only through the League. In view of the foreign situation, Viscount Grey thought that if the three party system remained it would be a good thing if some arrangement could be reached under which the Foreign Secretary took the leaders of the other two parties into his confidence so that he could say that on the general lines of his policy the country was behind him. He declared that there could be no permanent arrangement between the Liberal and Labour Parties. Viscount Grey added that he regarded the advent of a Labour Government with no apprehension. In foreign policy their aims were the same as those of the Liberal Party.

Lord Curzon said it was true that the international situation was heavily over clouded. The Government felt that the only key to settlement lay in maintance of the Entente and in the last few years they had made increasing efforts in that direction. He courted fullest publicity for Government's policy and declared that the more it was known the more it would be realized how consistent it had been and how little it deserved charges of irresolution and impotence so unfairly directed against it.

### NO QUARTER FOR GOVERNMENT.

#### "DEFEAT CERTAIN ON 21ST"

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Moderation and the essentially Liberal complexion of the speech from the Throne has done nothing to modify the tacit Liberal-Labur agreement to eject the Government. A number of back bench Liberals have lodged separate amendments mentioning unemployment, protection, and Government's international and domestic policy. The amendments, however, are not likely to be reached.

Conservative commentators are now agreed that Liberal-Conservative co-operapotentialities of a long life fort the Labour organ expresses impatience at the large number of Liberals who insist on talking on the amendment thus delaying Mr. Macdonald's advent but Liberal papers unanimously embrace the Labour amendment as a suitable instrument for inflicting the quietus on Mr. Baldwin and dwell on the potentialities of lonf life for the Labour Government provided national welfare is not subordinated to tactical niceties.

There is a suggestion of mutiny in the ranks of Labour in a separate amendment to be moved by five Clyde Labourites referring to "millions of workers on the verge of starvation." Lobby correspondents unanimously forecast a government defeat on January 21st and the announcement of a Labour Ministry on January 22nd followed by an adjournment for several weeks to enable the Cabinet to pick up the threads.—Reuter.

### "IF WE LET YOU"

LONDON, January 15.

Various Ministers gave notice of their intention early to introduce the Bills foreshadowed in the King's speech. This occasioned Labour laughter and cries of "If we let you."—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

In the House of Commons Mr. Macdonald announced that the proposals of the Imperia Conference would be submitted to the free vote of the Commons.—Reuter.

### AFGHAN GOVT'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

In the Lords to-day Lord Curzon reported that the Afghan Government had promised to remove the surrendered murder gang to a distant part of the country and keep them under surveillance. It remained for the Ameer to deal with the other bands. He said that while the situation was encouraging they must not put it too high.—Reuter.

### IN THE LORDS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

In the House of Lords after the usual reception of the King's speech, Lord Grey referred to the foreign political outlook pessimistically. He criticised France's policy of armament of herself and her association as a policy leading to another catastrophe. Another passage in his speech regarding Imperial Preference disfavoured imposition a tax we were at present not bearing and which otherwise would not be imposed simply for the sake of giving preference but where such tax existed he thought preference should be given to the Dominions. He insisted that co-operation between Liberals and Labourites permanently was impossible and pointed out that Labourites could do nothing in home affairs except what was common grand for the three parties.

## UNHAPPY JAPAN.

### ANOTHER FATAL EARTHQUAKE.

### 50 KILLED AND HUNDREDS INJURED.

### COMMUNICATIONS DAMAGED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Osaka.—There was a serious earthquake near Tokio at 5-45 in the morning. Telephone and telegraph communications between Osaka and Tokio are interrupted. It is stated that the tremor was similar to that experienced on 1st September last. The damage is not known. Details are not available.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Tokio.—The result of the earthquake is 6 have been killed and 200 injured in Yokohama, 4 killed and 20 injured in Tokio. 600 houses have been demolished in Yokohama. Fire is raging in the suburbs. One train was hurled into the river Banyagawa and 6 trains have been overturned between Goteba and Tokio. The Emperor, the Empress, the Prince Regent and Princess Nagako are safe.

LATER.

The earthquake was similar to that which occurred on 1st September, but it had only half the intensity and lasted 12 minutes. It is believed about 50 fatalities have occurred in Tokio, Yokohama and outside districts. No casualties to foreigners have been reported. All communications have been seriously damaged.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Tokyo.—Railway communications between Tokyo and Kobe have been interrupted.—Reuter.

### DAMAGE NOT SERIOUS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Osaka.—According to a telegram from Tokio, damage as the result of the earthquake shock early this morning is not serious.

The services in the city were suspended and the water supply was stopped but no fires are reported.

The railways between Tokio and Yokohama were interrupted and a goods train was derailed.—Reuter.

San Francisco.—A wireless message from Tomioka confirms the foregoing message from Reuter from Osaka. It adds that it is expected that the communications which have been interrupted will be restored shortly.—Reuter.

### PEOPLE SHUN HOMES.

#### BREAKFAST IN STREETS

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Tokio.—Serious casualties throughout the City are apparently confined to the Japanese population. The Imperial Hotel which was filled with foreign travellers, many of whom have come in connection with the reconstruction of the city, dapidly emptied as the building trembled and plaster tiles rattled down, but the guests were not injured. Thousands of residents vividly remembering the September horrors had their breakfast in the streets not daring to return to their homes.

Railway communications between Tokio and Kobe were interrupted, but the local street railway resumed operations within half an hour after the shock had subsided. Extensive damage is reported from Numadzu while the area in which the greatest destruction is believed to have taken place is between Gotemba and Kozzu and southward in the vicinity of Sokone.—Reuter.

### PEOPLE CAMP IN STREETS

#### TOTAL AND PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

Osaka.—Large fissures have appeared on the ground at Kamakura. The water supply of Yokohama is cut off, but the vessels in harbour are supplying immediate needs. Yokohama tram service is suspended. People are camping in the streets. Three were killed and twelve injured in Yokohama. Seven houses were totally and three partly destroyed. Two schools, two factories and two hospitals collapsed.—Reuter.

Marquess Curzon threw out a hint that if the Labour Government embarked on violent schemes in foreign policy, the House of Lords would remember its duty and power of conserving the principle at the root of government and society.

Lord Haldane entirely agreed with Lord Grey because his speech had sounded "like the speech of the Labour Leader."—Reuter.

### "GHOSTS OF OUR SOCIAL SINS."

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Unemployed demonstrators along the embankment with banners and band were diverted from the vicinity of Parliament and escorted by the police to the city temple where the pastor, Dr. Norwood, welcomed them on behalf of the Brotherhood movement. In the course of his address he styled them "Ghosts of our social sins". He was proceeding "Ladies and gentlemen" when a voice in the gallery shouted "comrades". "Yes, comrades" said Dr. Norwood who hoped the meeting would impress the statesmen that unemployment was the clamant question. Two leaders of unemployed spoke on the resolution which was adopted calling on Parliament to stimulate industries with a view to reducing unemployment.—Reuter.

## SITUATION IN SPAIN.

### SLIPPING BACK TO OLD WAYS.

### DE RIVERA'S FAILURE.

LONDON, January 15.

Lisbon.—According to a personage in close touch with the well informed quarters in Madrid who arrived here, Spain is slipping back to old ways. De Rivera is considered to have failed in his self-imposed task of reform. The War Ministry is said to be in a condition of chaos. The civil servants are relapsing into their old habits of unpunctuality. The general feeling with regard to the Directory is indicated by the fact that leading Bankers recently refused to support the scheme to establish a consolidation fund for the purpose of converting the thousand million pesetas bonds on the ground that the present Government is not legally constituted. The belief that the King is not so friendly to De Rivera as previously is supported by the fact that that the King is again receiving politicians of the old order.—Reuter.

## BRITAIN & DISARMAMENT.

### MR. BRUCE ON OBLIGATIONS TO DOMINIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Mr. Bruce in a speech at a farewell dinner here to-night given by the Australian Natives' Association presided over by Mr. Denman, which was broadcasted to half a million listeners, contended that the peace of the world or the reduction of armaments would not be promoted by Britain alone disarming. He emphasised that the Dominions demanded a voice in the Empire's foreign policy but it was necessary also that the Dominions should shoulder the obligations entailed and contribute to the defence of the Empire. Australia was fully prepared to shoulder both responsibilities and obligations and hoped that other Dominions would recognise similar obligations. The time had arrived to determine whether they were going to draw closer the links binding the Empire or the Empire was gradually to break up into several independent nations.

He stressed Australia's desire to continue to be an integral part of the Empire and declared that Britain's grave problems in Europe could only be solved if she undeviatingly and unhesitatingly followed a strong and definite policy. The policy would only succeed if the united Empire was behind it. Britain might be ultimately obliged to face the necessity of leaving Europe to her fate and concentrate on the Empire (cheers) to ensure that, at least, the Empire remained sane in a world which appeared to have gone mad. (Cheers)

The Empire was as essential to Britain as *vice versa*. The strength of the Dominions was too often forgotten in Britain. He recalled their achievements in the war which were largely responsible for her victorious outcome. For one great nation to strip itself of its powers of defence and enforcement of its will was only encouraging the other Powers to increase their armaments. We were running straight towards another heavy blunder like the unreasoning reduction of the Air Force, by the hesitancy we were showing in establishing the Singapore Base.

### GUARANTEE OF WORLD PEACE.

Continuing Mr. Bruce declared that the ratio of 5/5/3 fixed at the Washington Conference was non-existent in the Pacific where without the Singapore Base Britain would be unable effectively to put a single capital ship. He declared emphatically that unless the base was built in the Pacific Britain should abdicate her position as a great naval power in the Pacific. Mr. Bruce pointed out that the American, the Japanese and the British naval authorities held that the capital ship was still the determining factor in naval war and contended that the maintenance of world peace depended on the construction of the Singapore Base. It would also aid materially in the eventual reduction of armaments all over the world. Dealing with the economic troubles of Britain Mr. Bruce declared as a result of his recent tour that the people in Britain did not realise the possibilities of the Empire. He stressed on the necessity for stirring their imagination and urged that the resolutions of the Economic Conference should be carried out in their entirety on the ground of practical expediency, good sense and Empire unity. Britain was not bound, but he was unable to believe that any government of any shade of political opinion would hesitate to enforce them. If Britain did not like the tariff preference. Australia was prepared to discuss any other method of establishing closer Imperial trade relations. It was the duty of any government coming into power to proceed with the constitution of a permanent Economic Committee recommended by the Economic Conference and ensure that the personnel carried the confidence of the people of Britain and the Empire and such matters should be submitted to it. Decisions at this critical hour might determine the whole future of the Empire and the destinies of the world. (Applause).—Reuter.

### L 24 DISASTER.

#### WRECK LOCATED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

A message from Portland says, it is learned authoritatively that local naval officials have now definitely decided that the wreck examined by a diver yesterday is L 24. The local authorities recommend the abandonment of the search in view of the extreme probability that the wreck has been located and there is no prospect of salvage owing to the tides and depth of water.—Reuter.

## FRENCH FINANCE.

### BILLS TO IMPROVE SITUATION.

### SPECULATION TO BE PREVENTED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—A meeting of the Cabinet presided over by M. Miller has decided to submit to the Chamber on Thursday bills to improve the financial situation, balance the budget and solve the exchange crisis by suppressing tax evasion, effecting economies in public services, postponing all further expenditure and increasing all taxes from 1st May. The Chamber will be asked to vote on the bills immediately and make passage the question of confidence. Government will take immediate measures to prevent speculation in franc and Government securities.—Reuter.

### DEBATE POSTPONED.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Paris.—A section of the opposition having demanded an immediate debate on the financial situation, Government insisted on the postponement of the debate till 17th January, making it a matter of confidence and the proposition was agreed to by 389 votes to 189.—Reuter

LONDON, Jan. 15.

The expenditure which has hitherto figured as recoverable will be henceforth cover by corresponding revenue. It is anticipated an increase in all taxes by 20 per cent will yield 5 milliard francs and other measures milliards.—Reuter.

## VENEZELOS AND ISMET

### EXCHANGE OF CORDIAL MESSAGES

ATHENS, Jan. 16.

M. Venizelos and Ismet Pasha have exchanged cordial messages affirming their mutual desire to re-establish neighbourly relations.—Reuter.

## GREECE AND BRITAIN.

### RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Athens.—Newspapers give prominence to a letter of Mr. Bentinck, the British Charge D' Affairs, to M. Roussos, the Foreign Minister, announcing the resumption of Anglo-Greek diplomatic relations.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, January 16.

Mr. Bentinck, the British representative in Athens has officially notified Mr. Venizelos that the British Government have every confidence in the Greek Government as established under his direction and it will be glad at once to resume normal diplomatic relations. He has asked the Greek Government to recognize his position as Charge D'Affaires and to regard diplomatic relations as having been officially resumed from the date of his notification. Mr. Bentinck expresses the hope of the British Government that they will shortly be able to appoint a minister to Greece.

The death is announced of the Earl of Warwick.—B.O.W.

### POSSIBILITIES OF INDIAN COTTON.

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The first number has been issued of the "Empire Cotton Growing Review", a quarterly organ of the Empire Cotton Growing Association, and contains an article by Mr. D.C. Burt on the Indian Central Cotton Committee, in which he says that though it is only beginning its career, the Committee has achieved important results, largely owing to the whole-hearted support of unofficial members and bodies they represent. Given continuance of such support, there is every reason to believe that much can be done to make Indian cotton a far more important factor in the world's markets than it is at present.—Reuter.

## LONDON EXCHANGE MARKET.

### WILD FLUCTUATIONS.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The London Exchange Market to-day experienced wild and extraordinary movements in the leading currencies. Sterling on New York was 4-23 due to the growing disposition for increase of holdings of dollars and dollar securities. French francs were 97-40, this being attributed to the large expansion of the French Government loans and currency. Saturday's rates were 4-26 3-4 and 91 respectively.—Reuter.

## RAILWAY TROUBLE.

### WILL THERE BE A STRIKE?

LONDON, Jan. 16.

The J. H. Thomas, in a statement, yesterday emphasised the obligation of the National Union of Railwaymen to remain at work in the event of a strike and said that he stood by his signature to the award of the National Wages Board which the Union had endorsed. He expected that the Union would honour its endorsement regardless of consequences. But, the Society of Locomotive Engineers in a manifesto issued last night says that the official date and time for the cessation of work has been sent to all branches in order to secure simultaneous stoppage and exhorts its members to strike at the appointed hour.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.
18522

## THE KUMBH MELA INCIDENT.

### PROHIBITION OF BATHING.

### HINDUS OFFER SATYAGRAHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The details published of an episode at *Kumbh Mela* yesterday show that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya sent a wire to His Excellency the Governor thanking him for having sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for arrangements for bathing at the rivers and conveying the decision of the Hindu public that they could not bathe anywhere else, but at the *Sangam* and deploring the Collector's decision prohibiting bathing at the *Sangham* on the *Sankranthi Day*. His Excellency was requested to order the Collector to withdraw the prohibition, Hindu leaders taking the responsibility of making arrangements for bathing.

Yesterday Pandit Malaviya accompanied by some people proceeded to the wooden barriers, erected to keep off people from approaching the danger zone. Negotiations opened between the Pandit and the Magistrate but no satisfactory arrangement was arrived at and in the meantime the crowd at the barriers thickened. News then spread that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had scaled the barriers with some others who were seen busily engaged in dislodging the wooden barriers. Bathers went through the breach, till the Magistrate finally threw open the gate.

Mr. Knox and other officials continuously pointed out the dangers of the situation and the majority of bathers had their bath before noon at the place suggested by the officials. But some of the Hindu leaders disapproving of the restriction and headed by the two gentlemen, named above, resolved to offer Satyagraha and remove the barriers and several attempts to pacify them proved unavailing. The number who forced the barriers are estimated at about 30 only.

Mr. Lalmohan Bannerjee, Vakil and Special Magistrate and a well-known swimmer rescued yesterday and to-day seven pilgrims from drowning and the danger of bathing at the Sangam is generally admitted on all hands.

## ISMAIL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—The valuable suggestions given by your correspondent Mr. Munshi Mohamed Khan in connection with the proposed Ismail College at Andheri are no doubt worth their weight in gold. If they are not acted up to, the proposed institution will not prove beneficial to poor Muslims at all. Wealthy Mahomedan boys shift for themselves in public Colleges, but where should the indigent and the needy of this backward community go is the question of vital importance for the donor of the said College to bear in mind.

I have had the opportunity of visiting most of the High Schools in Gujarat where I found numerous orphaned Muslim boys standing in need of free education, free board, and free lodging. I also noticed many poor Muslim boys with Vernacular Final Certificates, who had helplessly to look for low paid services when they were refused free secondary education with free board and lodging.. To corroborate the above statement I cite an example of two Mahomedan orphaned brothers (one Sirdar Hoosen by name in Standard III, and the other Currim Hoosen by name in Standard V) at present learning in the High School of Ankleswar, District Broach. These boys are on the verge of leaving their study because of their straitened circumstances. Is there none among Mahomedans to ponder over the woeful plight of these poor students? Are there no princely merchants and rich gentries in this community to hear the lamentable hue and cry which these boys have been unceasingly raising long since for educational help in the shape of monthly scholarships? I earnestly appeal to rich Muslim Shethias to kindly run to their succour through the Head Master of the aforesaid school.

Moreover it is imperatively necessary that both religious and secular education ought to go side by side on one and the same place simultaneously, and that Arabic literature also should be well grounded as secondary language, because this language, though most essential to Mahomedans from religious point of view, is not so extensively taught in this country as Sanscrit.

Sir, Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam, Lahore, maintains on an extensive scale two High Schools and one first grade Art College with Muslim teachers and professors. There is only one European Principal to look after all the said institutions. Not only is religious education compulsory there, but five times 'Namaz' and 'Ramzan fasts' are also obligatory on all students, of whom poor and orphaned boys are provided with free boarding and lodging. I presume to say that this is the only typical Islamic College of its kind in this vast Indian Empire. Will the munificent donor and enlightened organizers of the proposed Ismail College at Andheri take the trouble to emulate the noble example of the matchless Islamia College of Lahore?—Yours, etc.,

ABDUR RAHAMAN GULAMRASOOL MUNSHI.

Rander, January 14.

## WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN INDIA.

Reports of 119 widow marriages have been received from the different branches and co-workers of the Vidhva Vivah Sahaik Sabha Lahore (Punjab) throughout India in the month of December 1923. The total number of marriages reported in the year 1923 reaches to 892, as detailed below.

(1) According to castes:—Brahmaa 163, Khatri 183, Arora 232, Kaisth 19, Aggarwal 105, Rajput 63, Sikh 6, Miscellaneous 121, total 892.

(2) According to Provinces:—Punjab 679, N.W.F. 4, Sindh 35, Delhi 32, U.P. 98, Madras 5, Bengal 16, Bombay 22, total 892.

## MUSLIM DEPUTATION IN CEYLON.

### RETURNING ON THE 17TH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Jan. 14.

On the 11th evening the Muslim public of Colombo received Maulana Shaukat Ali and party at the Grand Mosque. This was the greatest gathering and there was no room for the people even in the courtyard. Dr. Mahmood first of all spoke feelingly on the attitude of Britain towards Islams. The Hon. Mr. Abdul Kadar, President of the meeting, could not agree with the speaker and gave vent to his feelings that the remarks made were not correct. This statement of the chairman was challenged by the Maulana and Dr. Kitchlew who continuing his speech, explained himself so that the chairman in his closing speech said that he agreed with the Indian leaders and he was misunderstood in the beginning.

On the 12th the party left by motor for Galle. Two meetings were addressed by Bi Amman, the Maulana, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Mahamud. Dr. Kitchlew made one of his very best speeches when he appealed to the Muslims of Galle to do their duty to Islam and the Khilafat. On the 13th the party left for Colombo but were detained on the way side places. Kaltura Muslims gave a purse to the Maulana. They arrived at Colombo after 3 in the afternoon and found their residential house full of Muslim ladies and the rooms and compound were full. After prayer, Bi Amman Saheba, the Maulana and the two Doctors addressed the ladies at half past four. These leaders addressed a labour meeting when about ten thousand people or more had assembled.

On the 14th the party leave for Chilaw and Puttalam and return on the 15th. They leave Ceylon on Thursday evening for India. The people seem to have come to know Maulana Shaukat Ali's weakpoint because with their telegraphic invitations they offer him bait of money. There is great enthusiasm in the island. Committees of influential people are being formed to make collections. Money is also forthcoming. Maulana Mahomed Ali is very much missed as so many are enquiring about him.

## BACK TO THE VILLAGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Give me a little room in your columns to express my agreement in the exposition of "National Education" which Messrs. Lele and Warerkar have given in your columns on the 12th instant. Mahatma summed up his message to his countrymen in one word "Khaddar" and the Cocanada Congress has done tht best thing in appointing a "Khaddar Board" to hold office for three years. The outstanding figures of that Board are the Big Brother, Bapuji's adopted son, Seth Jamnalalji Bajaj, and Bapuji's silentest devotee, Bhai Shankerlal Banker The scheme of this Board with Bhai Shankerlal as its secretary is "to make the village self-sufficient" as the "Hindu" says. If we understand Mahatma correctly, he always laid stress on the "villages of India." He devoted most of his time since he returned from South Africa to the strengthening of the villager. Even in respect of refusal to pay taxes, Mahatma took up peasants: he did not come to the towns and cities to prepare *educated* people for a campaign of "No-tax." His insistence on Khaddar was due to his firm faith that the village could be consolidated only by "Khaddar." All the apparent wealth of the cities belongs to villages and even funds raised from big merchants in cities by Congressmen must be so spent as to propagate light and benefit to villages. Such use of the money coming ostensibly from citymen is not charity but only a partial mitigation of the malpractices which are generally practised in the concentration of wealth in cities. Funds raised by the Congress in the name of "National Education" must be used only for the purpose of educating those who are going back to the villages to take the light where it has, for long, been kept from burning. *The fact that Mahatma spoke of "Khaddar" and nothing else clearly proves that only such education should be organised and paid for by the Congress as will help the main thing, viz., "Khaddar."*

Looking at "Khaddar" from self-support-point of view, it will be a practical proposition only in villages. Far be it from me to suggest that men in cities are not to spin or weave. They must spin out of love of India, of religion. They must spin as a *daily duty* without counting the money value of spinning. But in the villages "Khaddar" can be a saviour as the great scientist, Dr. P. C. Ray, proved in his masterly Presidential address at Cocanada. It is there, therefore, that the product of National Education must be directed. As you yourself have put it, the message of the Congress has to be carried to every village. Khaddar and National Education *as its subsidiary agent*—these alone are the agencies which will carry the message of the Congress to every village. The Congress must frame—at least at its present stage—such a scheme of "National Education" as will prepare village workers only. This view finds favour even in the columns of the "Voice of India" (*vide* issue of 2nd January). Here is a quotation from the article of Mr. Rajagopalachariar published in "Young India" (10-1-24): "I am fed up with three years of politics. Let me go to my village. I shall take a Panchama boy into my house and sit at the spinning wheel. 'Let me go', said a weary fighter yesterday. 'God bless you', said I, 'it is the very thing wanted.'"

In the year 1924, the Congress cannot waste a single rupee on any but productive undertakings.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat, Jan. 14.

## DR. SAPRU DECLINES NOMINATION TO ASSEMBLY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 15.

The "Leader" has reason to believe Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has declined Government's offer of nomination to the Legislative Assembly.

# CALCUTTA NOTES.

# THE GOSPEL OF WORK.

## ACHARYA ROY THE FIRST ASSET.

# COMMUNAL WRANGLES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA. Jan. 12.

The hectic excitement over the Council controversy having ended, the scope of work in Bengal seems to be adjusting itself to a clearer basis. Swarajists are concentrating themselves on their Council adventure; constitutionalists are actively stirring opposition to the Swarajists over the Hindu-Muslim Pact; and the so-called no-Changers have come out into the open to interpret their gospel of work. The re-emergence of the party in favour of the constructive programme is attracting more attention than the jaded schemes of the Swarajists. If the message of Cocanada was unremitting work, we have the greatest exemplar in the person of Dr. P.C. Roy. What he gave of his genius and passion to Science, this great patriot is now devoting to the revival of hand-spinning. Macaulay said of Chatham that no man could leave the audience of the great Prime Minister without being stirred to high endeavour. The presence of Dr. P. C. Roy has been an inspiration to workers. He has a graphic insight into the tangle of essentials and non-essentials. Once he caught the spirit of Mahatmaji's message, he plunged into the task of Khaddar production, and under the exclusive power of the new emotion he worked regardless of minor rites like the surrender of titles. He never cared for his Knighthood, all his passion being directed to work that was most arduous. He is not aware of external trammels, nor does he spend a minute for dramatic compliances with outward forms. On Monday he snatched a few hours to visit the Calcutta Exhibition and examine the indigenous cotton fabrics on display. "Forward" emitted a guffaw next morning hinting at the superior virtue of those who never entered the Exhibition grounds. A criticism of this kind pertaining to Dr. P. C. Roy goes utterly flat: It illustrates the incongruity of trying to weigh gold in butcher's scales. He wanted to see the demonstration of Khaddar in a pavilion. Casting aside all pharisaical detachments, he paid his gate-fee and saw the fabrics of Dacca and noticed the turmoil of gaiety in the way. The first thing Dr. P. C. Roy has done after his return from Cocanada is to summon workers and arrange for an organisation in Calcutta to combine the efforts of districts, train volunteers to spin, and enlist tradesmen to market the goods. Interviewed by a local paper, he said that the sight of 95 per cent. of the delegates at Cocanda appearing in *Khaddar* gave him more assurance of coming Swaraj than speeches and resolutions and compromise. Driven by the delight of *Khaddar*, he repeated that salvation for the poor revolved round the spinning wheel. He was reluctant to make any statement beyond the success of *Khaddar*, but where pressed he declared smilingly that the moral success of Cocanada was in favour of No-Changers. He discredited the Bengal Pact not on the basis of figure or faction but because it was a superficial, premature covenant built before the duty of constructive achievement. "It is a fruitless parent of communal strife which every patriotic Bengalee should strive to allay." It is remarkable that the influence of Dr. P.C. Roy and his insistence on putting first things first, have resulted in the galvanisation of the Party of Work. Yesterday they held a large demonstration in Harish Park with Babu Shyam Sunder in the chair. Rev Ottama of Burma delivered the cardinal message of the Party. He was a *Sanyasi* but without Swaraj, true *tapasya* was impossible. "Mahatma Gandhi has shown the true path to freedom. Go to the villages and preach his message of freedom. By failing to follow his programme, Indians are driving Mahatma out of India, and in that case Burma would take him over even as they did the Lord Buddha." Again: "Follow the Triple Boycott and you will attain Swaraj. Forget Hindu-Moslem and inter-provincial jealousies and advance towards the common goal." This summarised the substance of the speeches, and to-day after the Cocanada Congress it may be said that the no-Council party long in eclipse have received a strange lease of power and prestige. They are not entangled in the Pact controversy as they are confident that on true work alone could there be any enduring fabric of national unity.

Mr. C. R Das returned from Lucknow yesterday and the impression gained from his words is that the rally of Lucknow did not correspond to expectations. The misdelivery of 600 invitation letters possibly explains the paltriness of attendance. But at home in Bengal his absence was explained for the fomentation of Hindu-Moslem discord. The "Bengalee" published a series of interviews from Hindus denouncing the provisional pact of Swarajists and stirring opposition to the latter. The Moslems have been restive because the scheme has received no constructive criticism from its Hindu critics, all comment being devoted to vituperation. Mr. Das, to his credit, maintains his personal adherence to the terms of the Pact but he welcomes helpful criticism to heal a question which he is convinced cannot be left to fester in the province. To-day, the Indian Associationists have published a portentous manifesto condemning the pact, and as if for a counter blast one of the new M.L.C.'s has tabled a resolution in the Legislative Council to give the imprimatur of the Council to the terms of the compromise. This seriously complicates matters and makes the position of Swarajists very difficult. To profit by the occasion, the Hindus of the constitutional rump who were floored at the elections have formed an anti-Pact movement and propose to run candidates at the coming municipal election against Swarajist candidates. Unholy instincts are easily roused and the vengeful tactics of Moderates have aggravated the communal tension. I hear that the Moslems who are naturally offended at the censorious attitude of some Hindu politicians intend to publish a reply to the manifesto. And behind the dissensions, there is as usual the Hidden Hand striving to alienate the communities into a state of hopeless wrangle, the state of which alone facilitates autocratic rule in India.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

The European Association held a meeting yesterday to listen to the rhetorical expansions of optimists and pessimists. The pessimists were led by the Editor of the "Statesman" and the optimists by Sir Campbell Rhodes. The former believes in the consolidation of the non-official strength of the bureaucracy, while the latter is all for soft methods and rosy anticipations. The latest issue of the Association's journal foreshadows the engagement of paid secretariats in every province, the stipendiaries being a reserve of Council politicians' labouring for the good of India. The European takes a lethargic interest in the Association because it is run by bosses who earn Rs. 5000 a year. Minor fry riding the scooter has no political existence; hence the eternal wrangle in the Association about the snobbery of the bosses. It is also decided to expand the non-political section of the Association. The Government of India allows European officials to join what is called the non-political section of the Association, extend its financial reserve and place their wisdom at the disposal of the Association at large. (Think of any corresponding liberty for Indian officials to aid the work of Indian nationalism.) Next to the recruitment of European officials, the Association intends to build up a fund for financing officials who may be disposed to sue Indian politicians for slander and libel, whether individual or collective in its intent. The only obstacle to these grandiose schemes of loving and cherishing the good of India, is the dearth of funds and the pre-occupation of individuals who are in a hurry to take in the shekels and then retire to the old country. The psychology of the successful merchant without home-ties in India must necessarily be represented in the words: "After me, the deluge."

## ENGLISH CHURCH IN INDIA.

### MADRAS DIOCESAN COUNCIL'S RESOLUTIONS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 14.

The Madras Diocesan Council at its last sitting has passed a resolution instructing its delegates at the Provincial council to support the proposal for a measure giving India autonomy, provided that they assent to no proposition which endangers the continuance of communion with the Church of England and that adequate safeguards are provided for the continuance of the use of the present Book of Common Prayer for the congregation which desire to retain them. They appointed a sub-Committee to consider all proposals and instruct them specially with regard to the continuance of communion with the Church of England, continuance of the use of the present Book of Common Prayer in the congregations which desire it and preservation to the Church of its property and endowments. It also resolved to recommend to the provincial Council the consideration of the question whether Calcutta should always be the seat of the Metropolitan of the Province or whether the seat should not change from time to time.

## REFUSAL TO PAY TAXES

### AYYAN KOTTAI VILLAGER SENT TO JAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 16.

A Madura message says that one Thothan Servai of Ayyan Kottai village was arrested on Monday and sent to jail by the Tahsildar of Nilakottah for refusing to pay taxes to Government. It would appear that about 18 persons of Ayyan Kottai village have refused to pay their taxes to the Government and that Thothan Servai, their leader, has got to pay about thousand rupees as taxes. His immovable properties were attached and auctioned, but no body came to purchase.

MIRASDARS' PROTEST AGAINST ENHANCED LAND TAX.

The "Swarajya's" Tanjore correspondent writes that a Conference of Mirasdars (landlords) of Tanjore District held at Kumbakonam resolved that if the Government persisted in collecting land tax at the enhanced rate the Mirasdars would be forced to refuse payment and a committee had been appointed to tour round the district to do necessary propaganda work.

## MR. B. G. HORNIMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—One notices with pleasure that with one sweep of his pen the Governor of Bombay has settled the agitation at Bombay and released Mr. Savarkar from gaol. I merely echo public opinion when I request Sir Leslie to cast a glance over even the Secretarial report prepared by Government officials describing the circumstances at official which Mr. B. G. Horniman was deported. It is not even necessary for Sir Leslie to turn over the old files of Bombay newspapers and read the report of speeches delivered from public platforms by avowed friends of the Government and acknowledged leaders of the Liberal Party like the late Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and others condemning whole-heartedly the unjust, autocratic and heartless" action of Sir G. Lloyd in, so to say, dragging away surreptitiously and in all haste, Mr. Horniman from a sick bed to England. Is it too much to believe that the Secretarial report of Mr. Horniman's deportation would be sufficient to make Sir Leslie undo his predecessor's work? One of the very first acts of Sir G. Lloyd was, as every citizen of Bombay remembers, the "official abduction" of the tall poppy—Mr. B. G. Horniman. At first this action of Sir George was quite inexplicable; but after during him for five years we now know that it was thoroughly in accordance with his brave (!) nature. Sir George acted according to his own nature; let Sir Leslie act in accordance with his own.—Yours, etc.,

S. A. C.

Jan. 14.

## MR. HORNIMAN.

The "Voice of India" writes:—

"The unjust acts of the Lloyd regime are writ large in lurid letters all over the Presidency and he who runs may read them. The mailed fist of Sir George Lloyd was first experienced by Bombay one fine morning April, 1919 when it learnt that Mr. Horniman, editor of the "Bombay Chronicle," a patriotic and true Englishman was lifted by his myrmidons from a sick bed and deported to England without providing for his means of livelihood, without a judicial trial, without even the formulation of a charge. Ever since 1919 Mr. Horniman has been in England, and he has been persistently refused pass ports to return to India. Just as Savarkar's release was long due, this insult to British freedom, of which even the most reactionary Die-hard is very jealous has long called for being wiped out. It is a duty of Englishman in India owe to Englishman who only differed from them in being enthusiastically true to what were then believed to be eminently English ideals. The other acts relate to India and her people. Sir Leslie Wilson may examine all of them and may arrive at his own conclusions—we have had our say on most of them in the past, and as occasion arises we shall place our views before the public, but, Mr. Horniman's case is the oldest after Savarkar's and every English man knows how he was treated. May we hope that this cruel wrong will not be allowed to blot the annals of the British race any longer?

## GANDHI DAY.

### INTERCESSION AND APPRECIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a very very great pity that Gandhiji's sufferings have not received their measure of sympathy and appreciation, either from us—his unfortunate and unworthy countrymen or from the Government—his very unchivalrous and unsportsmanlike political opponents. That Mahatmaji's treatment in the Hospital is the best possible and leaves nothing to be desired is an obligation on the country because Mahatmaji is as near to all or at least most of the Indian hearts as he is to the hearts of his wife and sons, since Mahatmaji has never in thought or practice made any difference between the two. But for this very reason, we all both Government and people have got to feel this matter as vividly as we would, were our most cherished relative in the same condition in which Mahatmaji was removed to the Hospital. We would then ask ourselves and others what painful debility and trouble lay behind the trembling hand that signed and the feeble voice that dictated the most transparent piece of honour and generosity. We would then want to know when exactly the abdominal pain and low fever began, how much a patient generally suffers in the condition in which Mahatmaji then was and what was done for his relief. We would be most impatient to find out why we were kept in ignorance of the danger that might have deprived us of our all-in-all.

A committee should be formed of Doctors Jivraj, Dalal and others who attended on Mahatmaji including the kind Col. Maddock and Mr. Sastri to find out on behalf of the public full details about Mahatmaji's illness from the commencement of December last to the day of the operation, details as to what was done in the way of medical supervision, whether the Government was *not* aware of the downward progress of Mahatmaji's health and other relative matters —I mean an inquiry on the various points mentioned in your leader of to-day.

As for his release, the matter is very plain. He is too weak to run any further risk of jail-life. The Government do not gain anything whatsoever by keeping him a prisoner. On the other hand, by releasing him at the present juncture, they do gain something in the way of appeasing wounded sentiment. Moreover, after he enjoys some rest in surrounding congenial to himself, if the Government find him inconvenient, nothing is easier than to send a true non-co-operator to jail.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. T.

Bombay, Jan. 16.

## EUROPEAN OPINION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am convinced, I am voicing the opinion of a vast number of Europeans when stating that to take Mahatma Gandhi from hospital, back again to a common jail would be madness, an act of suicide. The very thought of such a thing coming to pass gives one the "shudders." It is a solemn hour to all who love England and possess a vision. Surely this is an occasion when Government should (just by way of a change) show some degree of imagination and do the *right* thing at the *right* moment by releasing him immediately and unconditionally. I happen to be personally acquainted with this remarkable man, and profoundly as most Europeans, like myself, disagree with his political views this much has to be conceded—a nobler soul is not at present on the Earth, and this is the real *secret* of his power in the land.—Yours, etc.,

"AN EUROPEAN."

Jan. 15.

## NEW C. P. COUNCIL.

### GOVERNOR APPEALS FOR CO-OPERATION.

### SWARAJIST ATTITUDE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Jan. 15.

"Whatever the future must, be, the King-Emperor's Government must be carried on and I appeal to all members to place the progress and welfare of the Province before party considerations. With these words I leave you to enter upon your duties."

Thus said the Governor at the end of his speech which he delivered to-day while opening the first session of the second C. P. Legislative Council under the Montford reforms. All the elected and nominated members were present in the Council hall. Swarajists members had come in khadi dress. The galleries of the visitors were full. Pandit Motilal Nehru and Madhavrao were among the distinguished visitors. After the formal oath of allegiance, the President, Sir Gangadharrao Chitnavis welcomed the members in a short speech appealing to them to follow constitutional lines and try their best to make the Government successful, to which Dr. Monje, the leader of the Swarajist members replied "The Swaraj Party will try its best to popularise the administration in the sense in which any administration in a civilized and independent country can be popularized and made successful."

Then entered H. E. the Governor and began his speech by an expression of regret at missing "many familiar faces in this Council, some of whom have been members from the time of the first Legislative Council created in this Province". He specially regretted the loss of Mr. M. K. Kelker, the ex-Minister. With regard to the appointment of Ministers he said "I was faced with the position that no member of the majority party was prepared to take office. They thus refused the responsibility of their position. Some members classed as independents were also not prepared to accept the office. The sphere of selection was thus narrowed. My appointments have been made after careful consideration and with a full sense of the responsibility for the future Government of the Province. In reappointing the Hon. Mr. S. M. Chitnavis I feel that we have a Minister who has already proved himself and who can be confidently relied upon to advance the welfare of the Province. In the Hon'ble Syed Hifazatali we have an educated representative of the Mohammedan community with the experience of local self-Government as President of the Khandwa Municipality."

The rest of the business consisted of the election of the Deputy President, nominating the panel of chairmen and nomination of candidates for the election of six members of the Public Accounts Committee. Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu, Public Prosecutor (Wardha), member for Commerce and Industry constituency, was elected Deputy President, the Swarajists abstaining from taking any part in the election. Mr. M. K. Siddiqui, though a Swarajist, has consented to be nominated on the panel of chairmen.

## ALLAHABAD SANGAM EPISODE.

### MUNICIPAL BOARD'S CONDEMNATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, January 15.

An emergent meeting of the Municipal Board with Pandit Jawahirlal Nehru in the chair was held this evening to consider the episode at the Sangam yesterday. The chairman admitted that there were dangers in bathing at sangam, but in making arrangements due regard had not been paid to the Hindu feeling. The desire to prevent accident or loss of life was most commendable, but the attitude of the authorities yesterday was entirely based on obstinacy and notions of prestige. The question of danger receded into the background and the whole issue became one of prestige. It was most regrettable that a religious function should have been marred by an exhibition of passion and conflict.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya moved a resolution to the effect that the sentiments of the Hindus had been ignored and no proper arrangements had been made at the Sangam and the Board was of opinion that the authorities had failed to make proper bathing arrangements and offended Hindu feelings and so the bathing arrangements should be handed over to the committee appointed by the Board.

Mr. Smith and Major Abel contended that Mr. Knox, Collector, was not to be blamed Mr. Gilbert pointed out that the authorities had been doing their best.

The resolution was carried by a majority of 17 to 4.

# LITERATURE AND ART

## THE QURAN TRANSLATED.

Translation is a peculiar art. It is not enough that a translator should have complete command of the two languages—the language of the original book and that of that translation. He should be able at once to catch the spirit of the book and to translate it into the second language. Judging from this point of view translating the Holy Quran is not an easy matter, especially because the orthodox view of the translation of the Quran seems to have been that it should be an absolutely literal one even though the sense in Urdu or Persian could not be made very clear. The late Moulvi Nazir Ahmed of Delhi was the first to publish a translation which departed from the orthodox system. Although this translation became popular with the Urdu-knowing Mussalmans, it was looked upon with disfavour by the Ulema and the better educated classes because the late Moulvi Nazir Ahmed had indulged in a language which was more colloquial than literary and as such not in conformity with the dignity of the Holy Book. He had also introduced phrases of his own too freely and some times even sentences within brackets. The need for a literal and at the same time comprehensive and dignified translation was therefore a desideratum. Moulvi Fateh Mohammed Khan of Jallandhar is to be congratulated on bringing out such a translation which is known as "Fathul-Hameed." It is undoubtedly the best Urdu translations of all that have so far been published and the fact that it has run into a second edition in a short time is not surprising. Each passage of a chapter is numbered serially for easy reference and a subject index in Urdu is added which enhances the value of the publication. A list of the Suras (chapters) is also given. The inner cover is printed on art paper with coloured blocks of the photos of the Ka'aba and the Mosque of the Prophet. The translation is printed with the text in the orthodox fashion and is bound in cloth. A special feature of the book is that it has been transcribed by a female hand. Considering the merit, the price which is fixed at Rs. 6 is moderate. The size is the usual octavo. It can be had from the Maktaba (Book Depot.) of the Jamia Millia Islamia (National Muslim University) Aligarh.

## INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED. By K. G. Warty (12 as. Babu Panalal Jain High School, Bombay).

—This is a small primer of Indian administration meant particularly for the use of students preparing for their final school examination. It is a bare outline of the Indian constitution as it exists and some of the latest constitutional innovations are mentioned bringing the book quite to the present day. Their exposition is clear and simple and the view of the author is, on the whole, fair. What is wanted for beginners is not a dissertation on constitutional theories or nice controversies but a plain statement of facts and that the book provides. Now and then the author goes amiss, for instance, it is not quite accurate to say that "the important effect of this charge (i.e. of transfer of his salary bill to the British Exchequer) is that the members of Parliament have begun to take more interest in Indian questions than they used to do" or that "the relation between the British democracy and the Indian people has been closed." It is true that since the Reform Act came into operation, Indian questions have been frequently debated in Parliament but that has little to do with the so-called constitutional relations between Whitehall and Simla. Non-co-operation, and not Reform, was responsible for the increased interest and anxiety on the part of the British "democracy"—whatever is meant by that term. And the perfectural zeal of approval set by Parliament on the Viceroy's resort to emergency powers disproves the author's statement that "the control of Parliament can be said to have increased." Were it the truth, it would mean a reaction, not reform. It would have been useful to specify the different functions of Government and the introductory paragraph to chapter V might well have come earlier and in a slightly more amplified form. But these are not great drawbacks and the book is a concise summary of the Indian constitution and may be useful for beginners.

## FOUNDATION OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE.

Prof. N. N. Lala of St. Xavier's College has attempted, in this little hand-book to analyse, in a form suitable for students carefully preparing for an examination, the causes and events which led to the foundation of the Mughal Empire in India. He has made good use of riginal authorities but in places where he permits himself to express his own views, it may be questioned if those views would commend themselves to any critical reader, or are even supported by adequate evidence. Thus when Mr. Lala indulges in the *obiter dictum*: "the spirit of every form of Government is derived from inherent manners of the people. Hence the langour occasioned by the hot climate of India inclined the natives to indolence and ease, and they considered the evils of despotism less severe than the labour of being free." He seems to do less than justice to the old immortal institutions of local self-government which the Hindus had developed long before the advent of the Muslims in India and maintained them all through the Mahomaden period and since. If by political freedom we mean a democratic government at the top, we must at once admit such a phenomenon to be inconsistent with an Empire. Even the patch-work compromise of responsible, government through representative institutions is a poor apologia at best for a real democracy, which is possible only in very small units, like the city States of ancient Greece and the village punchayets of India. Mr. Lala does not do them sufficient justice. But for such infrequent and isolated generalisations (a particularly unhappy remark of the kind occurs on p. 46: "Theoretically the monarch was the proprietor of the soil and therefore there could be no fixity of demand") the book is well worth the attention of the public for whom it seems to be primarily designed.

## RESEARCH IN MARATHA HISTORY.

PARNALPARVATA GRAHANA KHYANAM" of Kavi Jairam, edited and translated with an introduction by S. M. Diwekar of Bharat Itihas Smashadhak Mandal, Poona.

Contemporary documents are the life and source of history. The *Bharat Itihas Samshadhak Mandal* of Poona is doing splendid work in collecting and collating all the historical material of Maratha history and encavating it for new lights and for supplying broken links. The band of workers is very small. But a few devoted workers have done a lot. Not only have they established a large library of old and new manuscripts and books, but they have also a good building of their own. They have published a number of old records and dissertations on them. They have also collected a number of old pictures, coins and dresses exhibit them in a small museum.

Mr. Divekar is one of these workers. The book he has edited and which is now before us is in Sanscrit. It is the composition of one Jairam—a Maratha poet and a great linguist, the contemporary of Shahaji, Shivaji and Venkaji. The value of all his works is very great as he was an eye witness to the career and conquests of Shivaji, the great. His works are many and in different languages of India. The present work relates to the capture of the Fort of Panhala by Shivaji. The description of the difficulties in its capture and the prowess of Annaji Pandit and Kondaji Farjand, generals who captured it, are graphic. There are a number of details about those times which can only be gathered in contemporary documents. The fort was captured in 1672 and Jayram composed this account in 1673. The work is of very great importance because it relates to Shivaji's times, and Shivaji is the central figure of Maratha history for all times.

Mr. S. M. Diwekar has done a good piece of historical work in Marathi and it is confidently expect he will rapidly bring before the public all the works about Shivaji's period which he holds in his possession with his own historical introductions relating to them.

## "THE FIGHTING FORCES."

We are informed that a Quarterly Magazine with the above title will appear in March. While founded primarily for the Three Services, the Magazine will not by any means be entirely technical nor professional. Subjects of this nature will be a feature in each issue, but they will be supplemented by articles lighter in nature and wider in scope. Topics of current and general interest with which Officers serving, retired, or about to entire, are especially concerned with be freely dealt with in the Magazine. Short stories will be included and there will be narratives of, and articles on, sport, travel, exploration and adventure. Imperial problems and conditions in which the Services are directly interested, will receive prominence. It will be published by Gale and Polden, Ltd., Aldershot and edited by Lt.-Col. Whitton, C.M.G.

## KEMAL PASHA.

SIRAT-E-GHAZI MUSTAFA KEMAL PASHA—by Aga Rafiq. Najat Press, Bijnaur, pp. 152. Price Rs. 1-8-0.

This is perhaps the first attempt in Urdu to portray the life and deeds of the greatest living hero of Turkiey, Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha. The compiler has largely drawn upon the translations from Arabic and Turkish papers as appearing in the "Roznama-e-Khilafat" and other papers, and has also given a detailed history of the Turkish movement since the commencement of the Great War to the termination of the Lausanne Conference. The book will be found useful by those who want to have a handy record of what has taken place in Turkey during the last decade.

## URDU POETRY,

PAIGHAM-e-AMAL—composed by Maulvi Haji Mahomed Hasan Mahmud Israili, Khilafat Press, Bombay. Price As. 4.

"Musalman, Know thyself" seems to be the underliying theme of Haji Mahmud Hasan Mahmud's beautiful poem, "Paighame-Amal." The poet, who is fully conscious of the work done by the Musalmans in days gone by, reminds them, in powerful accents, that they should complete the work of their ancestors that is still left unfinished. The whole poem consists of 92 couplets and is written after the well-known style of Dr. Iqbal, and is sure to appeal to all readers.

## "THE FORUM."

"The Forum" published from Calcutta is a weekly review of current problems and "organ of cultural nationalism". It contains some good articles by well-known writers. Sir John Woddroffe, who has justly gained a reputation as an expositor of Indian culture, has contributed a Hymn to Durga, which it translated from one of the Tantras. The editorial notes are well written as also other articles especially those on "Indian Mercantile Marine," "Some Present Day Superstitions."

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

TACHUKDI SAO VATO (Gujarati)—by H. D. Kantawalla, Baroda, Price Re. 1.

SIRAT-i-MUSTAQIM—by Khawja Abdul Haya, published by Jamiat-i-Dawat-o-Tabligh Islam, Poona.

KHILAFAT ul-KUBRA—by Khawja Abdul Hapa, published Jamiat-i-Dawat-o-Tabligh Islam, East Street, Poona.

SPEECHES OF LORD CHELMSFORD, vol. I and II. 1916-17 and 1918-21. Published by the Government of India.

BUTTERFLY LORE—by H. Eltringham, published by the Oxford University Press, Bombay, price 4/6.

WIT, HUMOUR AND FANCY OF PERSIA—by M. N. Kuka, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, price Rs. 5.

SPHOOT KAVITA (Marathi)—Part I, by N. G. Limaye Shanawar Peth, Poona City, price As. 6.

HOW INDIA IS GOVERNED—by K. G. Warty, Paramanand Building, French Bridge, Bombay, Price As. 12.

## A LIST FOR THE BOOK BUYER

### POLITICS AND ECONOMICS.

INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY— A plan for its achievement. By Glem E. Plumb and William G. Roylance. 359 pp. Allen and Uniwin 10s. 6d. n.

TURKEY, THE GREAT POWERS, AND THE BAGDAD RAILWAY: A study in Imperialism. By Edward Mead Earle. 364 pp. Macmillan 10s. 6d. n.

GERMANY IN TRANSITION—By M. Philips Price. 262 pp. Labour Publishing Coy. 5s. n.

### LITERATURE.

THE DRAVIDAN ELEMENT IN INDIAN CULTURE. By Gilbert Slater, with a foreword by H. J. Fleure. 192 pp. Benn. 10s. 6d. n.

SUGGESTIONS—Literary essays By E. E. Kellet 212 pp. Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d. n.

ESSAYS ON POETRY—By J. C. Squire 228 pp. Hodder and Stoughton 7s. 6d. n.

### PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION.

ARISTOTLE.—By W. D. Ross. 300 pp. Methuen. 12s. 6d. n.

BUDDHISM AND BUDDHISTS IN SOUTHERN ASIA—By Kenneth J. Saunders. 75 pp. Macmillan Coy. 4s. 6d. n.

Mr. Milford is about to publish in the "Heritage of India" series a new volume by Professor A. Berriedale Keith on "Classical Sanskrit Literature," reviewing in outline the salient features to the period before A.D. 1200. Another volume has been alloted to the Sanskrit drama.

## WORK,

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The result of the labour of the leaders and the delegates of the Congress at Cocanada is now before us in the shape of several resolutions, the most important of which is the compromise resolution moved by Sjt. Rajagopalachariar. The Congress has called upon the Indian Nation to work and act for the freedom of India. It is the duty of the nation to translate into actions the resolutions of the Congress. Although it is impossible for us, in the absence of our great leader to bring back those by-gone days of 1920; still it is our duty to make every possible effort to completely work out the constructive programme placed before us by Mahatma. It is true that we have no leader to rely upon; still despair should not be allowed to enter our hearts. We may, with confidence, look upon Rajagopalachariar and Mahomed Ali, to lead us to our goal. The message of Mahatmaji must be carried to each and every cottage and hut of India.

Is it not a sufficient shame to us that we are enjoying the blessings of a good health while our great leader is suffering from some serious desease, and for which he had to be operated in the Sassoon Hospital at Poona. There can be no guarantee of Mahatmaji's life so long as he is a prisoner of the British Government. The first and foremost duty of ours, therefore, is to get the release of Mahatma Gandhi at all cost. Yerovda Jail is no safe place for the soul of thirty crores of Indians: the Sabarmati Ashram is the safest place for such a great soul. The Indian nation should leave no stone unturned to have Mahatmaji shifted from the Yerovda Jail to Sabarmati Ashram.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

Kholvad, Surat, 15-1-24.

### SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS,

There were no allotments at the sale of Council Bills and Telegraphic Transfers held by the Secretary of State, for India, on Tuesday January 15th, total amount of tenders being Rs. 6 lakhs.

Rupees one crore will be offered for sale next week.

## ART NOTES.

### ART TREASURES.

The lack of adequate facilities and materials for study and research has been known and recognised as one of the great hardships artists and craftsmen in this country have to suffer. By a strange irony of fate the agencies that should have and were expected to minimise those hardships have mostly operated the wrong way. This is not the first time we have, for instance, heard of the grand-scale Imperial Exhibitions organised ostensibly to promote the arts, crafts and industries of the Empire. It is not necessary here to speak about the other parts of the Empire, but India has a right to ask for an adequate return for the huge expenditure she is asked to incur for these grandiose *tamashas*. She is beginning to examine the practical results of similar pompous advertisements in the past. It is no secret to find for instance that her priceless art-crafts, despite the costly Imperial shows, are rapidly and surely deteriorating, art-crafts that still recall India as more than a glorious memory. These shows and the inevitable export trade associated with them have steadily increased the drain which has well-nigh exhausted India of its art treasures. The artists and the craftsmen in India find themselves less fortunate than those in Europe and America who find in their museums, art galleries and educational institutions, some of the best specimens of Indian art and crafts, for their inspiration and guidance. Has it ever occurred to those who organise these shows and directly encourage the worst commercial instincts of the ubiquitous "curios" dealer who robs his countrymen of their priceless treasures to review and understand the true significance of the irreparable damage these activities have done to the present and the coming generations of Indian artists and craftsmen? Why should they indulge in the superfluous exercise so long as the Empire, at the cost of India, achieves a glorious advertisement! They are concerned for the Empire, for trade and industry, not for art, not for the permanent interests of artists and craftsmen.

**All-India Arts Exhibition.**

It is futile, therefore, to expect these Imperial or purely commercial agencies to help the maintenance of the high artistic standards of workmanship set by the old art-crafts of this country. The work is to be done by a different class of men and women. It is to be done by those whose drastic sincerity, as the Americans say, competence and devotion to Indian art and crafts cannot be questioned. And, the work, it is important to remember, must be organised here, in the home where the art-crafts are threatened with extinction. We have been for some time past getting familiar with art exhibitions in the various provinces,—in Calcutta, in Madras, in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Simla, Aligarh and, now comes the news, of one to be organised in Ajmere. Why cannot all these efforts be co-ordinated? And, the results consolidated? Are there not a few influential enthusiasts who can organise, some time next year, an All-India Arts Exhibition, say, at Bombay? Bombay has not yet undertaken the enterprise for which she is eminently suited and competent. The Exhibition would be less costly and more fruitful than the tinsel shows organised with mistaken aims thousands of miles away from their proper place. The All-India Arts Exhibition would be, moreover, an education to the roving "curios" and antique dealers who will thus discover their responsibility to the community. The advantage to the present and coming generations of artists and craftsmen of these educative and stimulating ventures could hardly be exaggerated. Their far-reaching results can be easily traced but their magnitude cannot, naturally, be at this moment properly estimated. They will wake up the institutions that have hitherto neglected art. The artists and craftsmen will be heard.

**The Maharani's Mind.**

India possessed not long ago a race of Maharajas and Maharanis who were reputed for their taste and discrimination as well as for their scholarship and imagination. These were the qualities that gave them the artists and craftsmen, the poets and philosophers who persuaded history to record their names. That race is, it seems, passing away. There are no doubt some solitary exceptions here and there, but the majority of the Maharajas and Maharanis have done nothing to discover the artistic traits they have inherited from their ancestors. On the contrary, they have done all they could to extinguish them. The story of a Maharaja selling his silver gods in London is well-known. Now comes a Maharani who attempts a "picture" for the Empire Exhibition in which Shri Krishna is, we are told to believe, England! The "Nag" of the story is of course the great war. But it is hopeless to describe the picture which would shock even a bigoted follower of Kipling. No one, of course, expects a Maharani to study contemporary history. But she should at any rate, being a Hindu, understand the limits of commonplace exploitation of Hindu mythology and have some reverence for Hindu religion. The Dowager Maharani of Kolhapur need not understand art. But she ought to have some respect at least for religion. If she cannot understand the lofty conceptions of her own religion she had better leave art alone.

**Indian Architecture.**

Mr. G. B. Trivedi has received the following information, published last week in this journal, about the facilities, to students in the Architectural Classes in the Bombay School of Art, for studying Indian architecture: "Every facility is given to students to learn Indian Architecture. The principles are inculcated with thoroughness at the beginning of each student's career and the practice is maintained consistently till the conclusion of the curriculum." "Every facility" is rather vague. The facilities ought to have been enumerated or at least defined. And, the application in actual practice of the "principles" should have been outlined. These facilities evidently require a more thorough investigation.

## CONTEMPORARY CIVILISATION.

### PROF GEDDES' LECTURE SERIES.

### THE BRITISH ISLES.

Pass now to British Isles, with post-war separation of and from Ireland, save for Ulster, (with increase of autonomy for her too). Here no criticism hitherto or political, of or from either side. But recall, e.g., separation of Norway from Sweden; of Finland from Russia; Iceland from Denmark, also their agricultural and economic efficiency, and opening enterprise; with cultural distinction, past, present, and possible. What now of Irish Free State in these respects. Beyond repair of war damages, what put looks on agriculture, Plunkett's lifework and organisation are with Denmark in the van, and before War were model for England and Scotland. What other economic developments? Peat utilisation may mature before long. Electric power is not insignificant. Regional Surveys so for Scottish Highlands are probably approaching. If so, here will be an example of the (still very rare) admission of the enquiries and methods of the social sciences into current politics.

Now cultural considerations. The Elizabethan Dublin University, in harmony of faith and studies with Oxford and Cambridge, was a more statesman-like endeavour of assimilation than the usual resort to force and has borne intellectual fruit, social and political as well—e.g more than did Strasbourg University re-organised by Bismark towards intellectual re-conquest of Alsace after 1871. The future of old Dublin University under present regime is thus of interest and hope. In last century Maynooth College arose for the priesthood, also the Catholic University (whence Newman's book on Universities, still unforgotten. University Colleges were founded in Belfast, Cork and Galway; the first new University for Ulster. Ireland has thus not neglected academic needs; why not eminence?

But cultural interests not confined to Colleges. Since Renaissance, these mainly outside them, Irish studies, with recovery of language and legendary and poetic lore, and fresh expression in prose and verse, has been a growing factor in Irish thought and inspiration, and thus in politics. Compare the amazing renaissance of classical Hebrew, (no longer spoken in Jesus's time), but now spread from one resolute scholar's family into Jewish schools and thus assured of revival. So the acquirement of English throughout India, as sole language of secondary and higher education, is being followed by revival of vernaculars, even for higher studies, witness Osmania University at Hyderabad, and Tagore's at Shantiniketan. There are more than 5000 current books in Hindi; while other languages are becoming productive, notably Urdu. The question is not whether educated and practical men approve this revival of old tongues, which seemed done with; the fact that this is now going on over the world is what we have to take note of. Why not understand it? And as no mere return to Babel, since that the great languages are spreading, let us rather realise that people in Ireland or elsewhere, thus recovering their old tongue, are getting what is for them a Classical Culture, and this more vitally than the Classics of Schools and Universities in west and east. For, each language has its own share, its own view, of the heritage of culture, and also a spirit and literary quality of its own; hence it bears a unique variety of the apple of knowledge, and the vine of life Such studies are easy, where a population is still using vernacular large and loss has not gone too far.

Irish literature in English has qualities of its own. Comparing book-shops of London, Edinburgh, Oxford etc., with those of Dublin, the latter have more fresh young literature and quality, as well as quantity and variety are admittedly high. Painters have been active and original, and the Irish theatre compels respect. With all proper respect for order in its social form—apart from exaggerated respect for the "order" of mere repression—the glorious Florence of Dante and Giotto was turbulent enough to suggest (and even populate) Dante's Inferno. Again with the second world-culmination of Florence as the mother-city of a renaissance, were internal troubles and external wars, through which the magnificent Lorenzo came to his leadership and influence. And when Florence has then three centuries of order and quiet prosperity, no further sign of life, thought or art, beyond treasured memories and survivals from the stormy past. No, we thus need not despair of Dublin—nor of the modern world—because of it troubles.

Elements of aspiration and hope, with such renewal of literature, art and education, are having their opportunity. The admission of Ireland to the League of Nations lately was but a small item in the world's press; but no small event for Ireland; since felt as opening of a fresh era.

WALES.

Of England, Wales and Scotland what elements of progress are to be noted? The small **est**, many know only as mother-land of Lloyd George. Here we have neither to bury Caesar not to praise him; but to note him as foremost of an increasing output of notable men from Wales, and to interpret this from a renewal of Welsh culture of fully reginal character. Though happily without the bitterness which has separation of Ireland, Welsh aims are unmistakable. Thus the Anglican Church, alien to the majority, has been dis-established. The young University of Wales (in Cardiff, Aberystwith and Bangor and now also Swansea) is not only holding its own, but has taken the educational lead from Scotland, through its fuller organisation of an educational policy for its entire people. The new "National Museum" and "National Library" of Wales are each of full European rank, and suggestive to the great capitals: while a sight is reserved upon the civil centre of Cardiff for the proposed Welsh Houses of Parliament. Thus Wales is a growing centre of regional life and culture, and well adapted to modify English Opinion in similar directions, especially since no longer alienated by difficulties with Ireland.

SCOTLAND.

The life of Scotland has more unity than its many regional barriers formed, since her national life is as old as even that of Ireland and France, and was kept active by varied contact with both union with England for past centuries has been with conservation of her distinctive (Calvinist) from of Portestant faith, and of her legal and educational institutions: while she has profited by the union in commerce and external careers. Outside impressions of Scotland too much centre at Edinburgh, on scenic and cultural merits, and too little on Glasgow, as foremost initiative centre of the Industrial age, and of its practice and theory—Watt, and Smith—and of progress toward the neotechnic order, (Kelvin and artists) as even towards a fuller idealism (Chamers Cairds, Iones etc.); with heightened civic efficiency accordingly. Thus also of the developed politics than that of the east coast (Rosebury and Balfour Elgin and Minto, etc; witness Campbell, Bannerman, Bonar Law, etc. for older parties, labour leaders (Keir Hardie etc.) and extremists Clyde. Other movements progress, religious and philosophical, anti-pological and naturalistic, etc., and social and artistic, so far influence England and beyond.

ENGLAND.

For England the first problem of the student, from the present point of view, is to extend his interest beyond his usual limitation to the metropolitan area and arena of London though this practical covers South-East England,—and is absorbing the (formerly regionally distinctive Cavalier) Oxford and (Puritan) Cambridge; hence with historical, religious and political tradition more on the side, and those of idealism, poetry, mathematics and sciences, on the other.

The essential development of the Industrial age has been not simply the colossal development of London, but fundamentally that of the industrial centres of the coal regions, and their industries Cotton for Lancashire, wool for East Yorkshire, steel for Sheffield metal work for Birmingham, and so on, with shipping at Liverpool, Hull, Tyne Ports etc. Hence Conurbations approaching, even surpassing, that of Greater London in population, and much more in industrial productivity. Hence also their differing outlooks, increasingly mechanical and proletarian; and thus divergent from those of commercial, financial, political, administrative, imperial, journal and leisure-class London.

Despite all these centralising influences, provincial individuality thus revives, witness "Manchester Guardian," new Universities etc. (see Fawcett's "Provinces of England"). Here in fact are now civic and regional centres, still with the limitations of all incest developments, yet with their possibilities also.

BACK PAINS

MOST OFTEN INDICATE NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

Many men, and women too, in the Far East are victims to nervous exhaustion, brought on by climatic influences and other causes. The chief symptoms are pains in the back and loins, headaches, nervous depression, fickle appetite, weak digestion, a general sense of enfeeblement, inefficiency and premature old age.

To try to overcome this condition by means of alcoholic stimulants is erroneous in the extreme; what is needed is new, rich, red blood which will revitalize the nerves and all the organs of the body. To supply this need there is nothing equal to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, the blood and nerve tonic with over thirty years' world-wide reputation.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only purify and enrich the blood, but they rapidly make new blood which revitalizes the whole system.

For women as well as men they are equally beneficial, being a proved remedy for anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, skin troubles and the special ailments of the weaker sex. Medicine vendors everywhere sell them, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore. Begin to build up your own strength to-day with

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

## INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS,

### EL VENTH SESSION AT BANGALORE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 15.

The eleventh session of the Indian Science Congress began yesterday evening in the Government School Hall. Prominent scientists present were Dr. Annandale, Director, Zoological Survey in India, Messrs. C.V. Raman, Sir M. Visweswaraya, Agharkar, Dr. Watson of Cawnpore, K.N. Bahl, Dr. Smeeth Professors Inamdar, S.K. Banerji and Sahani of Lahore. Due to the unavoidable absence of Sir Ashutosh Mukerji, the President-elect, due to illness, Dr Annandale presided. The Maharaja of Mysore sent a message of welcome saying that science was a bond of unity of East and West and all the nationalities of the world. The holding of the Congress this year at Bangalore would, he said, stimulate research work in the Indian Science Institute. Dr. Seal, Chairman of the Reception Committee, extended a hearty welcome and paid a tribute to Sir Ashutosh Mukarji whose absence was deplored and whom he characterised as a lawyer, jurist, scientist and statesman, all rolled into one. He referred to the dreams of Raja Rammohan Roy and others about a progressive Indian nation which was being realised to-day and given body and shape by the Science Congress. Dr. Annandale then read his address on Evolution, convergent and divergent, illustrated with lanterns slides and laying stress on Zoological research work in India. This branch at research was of unique importance, having its own methods, and should not therefore be neglected.

## RUNNING-TRAIN THEFT CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SECUNDERABAD, Jan. 15.

The three accused in the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway running train theft case were again placed before the Magistrate for Railways. Williamson was enlarged on bail and Moxon and David were remanded, the former to police custody. The case was adjourned to 22nd instant for written statements of Williamson and David.

## SURRENDER OF KOHAT MURDER GANG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHWAR, Jan. 14.

It is now confirmed that Ajab and others of Kohat murder gang have surrendered to the Afghan Government and have been removed to Kabul. The Landi Kotal murderers are still at large.

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## HISTORICAL STUDIES.

### PROF. SIRCAR'S LECTURE.

Prof. Jadunath Sircar, M.A., I.E.S. delivered an interesting address on the historical studies and the duty towards them, in Pachaiyappa's Hall, Madras. Dr. S. Krishnaswamy Iyengar presided. A large number of students were present.

The chairman in introducing the lecturer said that Prof. Jadunath Sircar's works in the field of historical researches were read all over the world and his volumes on Aurangazeb alone would be sufficient to rank him as a great historian.

The lecturer began by saying that the duty of the historian was to justify the ways of God to man. History was the record of the actions of men. A historian was a philosopher as also a prophet. He had to explain the way of the things that happened. A historian had to interpret the past to enable him to shape the future in the light of the past.

Speaking about the qualifications of historian, the lecturer said that the primary requisite was the unquenchable thirst for truth. He must try to find out the real foundation. This love of truth was not enough for a true historian: just as mere patriotism could not make an efficient soldier. A through mental training was required in order to made a successful historian. He must have tireless patience. Nothing could be done in this world in any field of action in a hurry. Behind every great work there was a great preparation, an unseen preparation which was the real work of the author. The tendency to rush to print was strongly deprecated by the lecturer. The historian must again possess untiring industry. In addition to industry and love for truth there must be intellectual training. The lecturer spoke at length on this point.

#### RESEARCH WORK IN MADRAS.

Sir Michael Sadler once told the lecturer that Madrasees possessed a marvellous knowledge of the English language. The lecturer had often wondered why with this knowledge it had not added any contribution to the heritage of modern India. Her contributions were not at all commensurate with the past record and the intellectual powers of the people. A marvellous knowledge in English was only a means to an end and it was only an instrument. But as the mere possession of a sharp instrument would not make a carpenter, so it was that a mere possession of knowledge would not make a historian. The knowledge must be put to a substantial use. The lecturer hoped that in future the conditions would be changed because the University had begun to encourage research work. The University must also teach the future historians the real historical method.. The method was quite different from the knowledge of the great masterpieces of history. What was that training? He must be taught to handle the materials if materials were already available or he must collect valuable historical materials. His next primary duty was to critically examine the evidence and put that evidence to the best use in whatever from they might be as carved stones inscriptions or pictures and to treat them adequately. In this connection the lecturer said there was a tendency to treat every written or printed word as sacred. The historian must try to go back to the earliest version of the incident. Then he must try to find out the motive of the men who wrote them, the age in which they were written and the moral and intelectual character of the writers before he could accept them as true.

#### SOME ESENTIALS.

Besides love of truth and training the students must possess great commonsense. Every evidence must be subjected to examination first by commonsense and then by other tests and thus the historian must sift the evidence to get certain definite data. He must find through the evidence the motives. His next duty would be to place before the readers what he considered to be the true facts but should present them in a sympathetic way. It was only here that imagination would come to play. He must so present the facts that it would enable the students to reconstruct the future in the light of the past. He must not only state the opinion of others but give his opinion also. This teaching of history was the crown at the top of the structure of history. Strongest courage would be needed to proclaim a truth.

The present age was an age of coordination of labour. What one could not perform was being performed by a syndicate of scholars. This thing must be copied in India. The age was also one in which specialization was the tendency. But mere specilisation was a great evil. It was apt to become extremely narrow. Hence specilisation must have reference to other correlative subjects worked on by other men. The subject of Indian History was a vast one and if there was no division of labour and specilisation by several persons proper justice could not be done to the subject. The specialists in one period could consult those of other periods and could produce a monumental and exhaustive work on a wide subject. This was what was done in the case of Cambridge Modern History and Cambridge Medieval History. Specialisation there was an absolute necessity but a spirit of coordination and co-operation must prevail among the historical students. It would be at least necessary to prevent over lapping and produce the maximum work in the minimum time and labour.

#### MATERIAL FOR RESEARCH.

Research work again was conditioned by materials. Therefore the preliminary work was to gather material. The University might provide the material but it was rare and the students must collect their own material. Public Liberaries and Museums would contain valuable material in the shape of coins and inscriptions. Wide travel might also be necessary to collect the required data. In the interpretation of the facts the student must look at the matter from various standpoints. He must also know something of the history of Egypt, Greece and Babylon. Lastly in addition to presenting the true facts the historian must go back and find out the working of the spirit behind the facts. He must try to answer the 'why's and how's' of the actions of nations. He must therefore have a wide outlook. He must acquire then a knowledge of different languages to enable him to study the originals. They must not depend on translations. Translations were more often incorrect than correct and they must never rely upon translation. With the wonderful linguistic gifts, the lecturer said, the Madrasees could possess a knowledge of any language.

In conclusion the lecturer said that so long as India continued to remain a borrower of other opinions so long they would not be respected. Unless they make a specific addition to the world's stock of human knowledge they would be treated as inferiors. It was the supreme duty of every patriotic Indian to contribute some historical works of first-rate value and thereby show to the world that Indians could be original also. In the realm of poetry Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and in science Dr. J. C. Bose have made valuable contributions. So also in history such original contributions must be forthcoming. The task might seem hard and impossible of attainment. But Indians could perform any task if there was proper training for them. He hoped that under the guidance of the distinguished Chairman, Madras would fare better in the future and some Madrasees would take up research work and produce original books on history.

#### THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

The Chairman in bringing the meeting to a close said that that lecturer himself was a typical example of the ideal historian and that he possessed in himself all the qualifications essential for a historian. He would commend the remarks of the lecturer to the serious consideration of the students.

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer the meeting terminated.—"The Hindu."

## KATHIAWAR COLLEGES AND PERSIAN PROFESSORS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVANAGAR, January 13.

After recording their grief for the sad death of Aga Abdur Rahim Shah, the late Persian Professor of the Bahauddin College, Junagadh, the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bhavnagar in their Annual General Meeting held on the 13th instant unanimously passed the following resolution concerning the Persian chairs in the Arts Colleges:—

"It is universally admitted without contradition that the high degree of the literary proficiency which one acquires in his own mother tongue learning it in his own country can seldom be achieved by a foreigner, and therefore a professor of a college cannot teach a language, which is not his own, as efficiently as one whose mother tongue it is. Keeping this inequivocal fact in view, this Anjuman which represents the whole body of the Muslim subjects of the Bhavnagar State, is of opinion that for the Persian Professorships in the Arts Colleges preference should, in the first place, be given to a Mussalman professor native either of Persia, Afghanistan or Bukhara (i.e. Eastern Turkistan)—countries where Persian is the language of the land—and in case, such a man cannot be found next preference be given to Mussalman graduates of the universities of Northern India, such as those of Aligarh, Allahabad, the Punjab and others. And as the real object of efficiently teaching the Persian Language can only be served by making appointments of professors alone of such a calibre it is unanimously resolved to respectfully request his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh to pay his kind and special attention to the above mentioned reasons at the time of filling up the vacancy of the Persian Professorship in the Bahauddin College caused by the death of Aga Abdur Rahim Shah, and appoint a Mussalman to the post accordingly.

"It is also resolved that the President of the Council of Administration of the Bhavnagar State be also requested to pay his kind attention to the above mentioned reasons and appoint accordingly a Muslim of the said calibre to fill up the post of the Persian Professorship of the Samaldas College when it next falls vacant."

Other institutions in Kathiawar, it is hoped, will also support the Bhavnagar Anjuman's proposal by passing similar resolutions.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP LABOUR SYSTEM.

Mr. Henry S. Dennison, the President of the Dennison Manufacturing Co., in the course of a business journey to Europe paid a visit to the International Labour Office. He gave special attention to the work of the Diplomatic Division, the Emigration Service and the Service of Industrial Health.

During his stay at Geneva he was asked at a reception to give a short account to members of the staff of the Office of the experience of the Dennison plant and the problems involved in its development.

Mr. Dennison's works employ over 4,000 workers. The system of co-partnership which he had established in his plant is well-known and has been followed by several other undertakings.

This plan, according to Mr. Dennison, is based on the conviction that investors in the industry who are not actively in the employ of the concern should not have any part in controlling the activities of the business. Therefore, as a first step in the evolution of the co-partnership plan, all of the owners stock was converted into "investors stock" bearing dividends but carrying no vote in the management of the business. A new type of stock was then created and distributed among all the managerial and sales employees in number about 10 per cent of the total personnel. The holders of this new stock were gradually given control of the business. After this part of the arrangement had proved itself in experience, it was extended further. All the other employees of the business were organised into a works council. This works council is called in to consultation in all questions of labour conditions, discharge and so forth. Full freedom to join trade unions was given to all employees. In addition a third type of stock was created which was distributed to the workmen represented in the works council and hitherto unrepresented in the business. The amount of this third type of stock grows as the profits of the business continue and is now equal to one-third of the total outstanding. It carries a right to dividends but no right to control. This last feature was agreed to by the works council. Any employee leaving the business has the full right to dispose of his stock, priority being made by the company to purchase it. This arrangement has been successful even during the recent years of depression.

## ZOROASTRIAN PHYSICAL CULTURE

### FAIRPLAY IN SPORTS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of the letter written to the Secretary to the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League in connection with the recent 15 Mile Cycle Race run on the 13th instant under their auspices. The letter speaks for itself and I shall be obliged by your allowing it to be published in your valued paper and also by your expressing your views in the matter in the interest of sports and for the guidance of the sporting public.—Yours, etc.,

NOSHIR N. KATRAK.

21. C. D. Tardeo Road.
Bombay, Jan. 15.

BOMBAY, Jan. 14.

To, the Secretary, Zoroastrian Physical Culture League, Bombay.

Sir,—We regret to have to bring to your notice certain irregularities which took place in the fifteen mile cycle race on the morning of the 13th instant at the Parsi National Sports under the auspices of the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League.

Against all recognised principles of fair play in games, some of the competitors took undue advantage over others by pacing behind motor cars which accompanied them practically the whole way forward and back in the fifteen-mile run.

This was noticed by independent observers at different places on the route of the race who also saw the same motor cars on the forward and return trip of these competitors.

Several of us also who were in the race could notice even from a distance that this pacing behind motor cars was being done by the competitors who were in advance of us.

This was also corroborated by one of the referees who on being asked about the result of the race complained about the above mentioned conduct of some of the competitors.

At the finish of the race a protest was made against this by several of the other competitors before the judges and even the competitors who had taken such advantage admitted their having done so before the Judges when other independent gentlemen were also present. But we regret to observe that the judges disregarded the protest stating that there was no objection to it and that the other competitors could as well have done the same thing if they had liked.

The judges might as well without having the race run award prizes to such of the competitors who can manage to keep motor-cars running in their front cutting the wind before them and make it infinitely easier over the others in finishing their course.

We hereby request that in the good name of Sports in general and of Parsi Sports in particular, you will take this matter up at once for the necessary action by the Zoroastrian Physical Culture League, in the present case.

It is not so much for the prize winners one way or the other as for the sporting interest of the Parsi community that such an irregularity should not be allowed to continue any longer in Sports, as otherwise it will undermine the very foundations of good sportsmanship and principles of fair play and justice to be learnt therefrom by our rising generations.

We shall be obliged by your kindly letting us know and declaring in public without delay as to what action your League intends to take in the matter.

We have the honour to be, etc.,

(Sd.) N. N. KATRAK.
(Sd.) M. N. RANA.
(Sd.) M. M. KATRAK.
(Sd.) D. M. SURVEYOR.
(Sd.) T. M. MINBATTVALA.
(Sd.) H. R. MANDVIWALLA.
(Sd.) K. S. DAROOKHANAVALA.
(Sd.) M. M. DUBASH and other Competitors.

## A BARODA FUNCTION.

### DR AND MRS MEHTA FETED

(From our Correspondent.)

BARODA, Jan. 13.

Undeterred by the opposition which the marriage of a Nagar bride with a Bania bridegroom has evoked among the strongholds of orthodoxy in his community, Sir Manubhai Mehta, Dewan of Baroda, has celebrated his second daughter's wedding with due pomp and ceremony. On the evening of January 4th he held a garden party in celebration of the wedding to which His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, the British Resident at Baroda and other distinguished guests were invited. An interesting programme of music, dance, "jal-tarang" concert and conjuring trick enlivened the party, and the guests were amused beyond measure by the katak nauch and the chamatkar-purna wrestling, followed by the soul-stirring tales of heroism handed down to posterity regarding Prithwiraj. At 8-30 p.m. Sir Manubhai and others were invited by the bridegroom to a tat-pat dinner in the strict orthodox style, to the accompaniment of music. On the following evening His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the leading officers and gentry were treated to a garba party at Sir Manubhai's bungalow exquisitely illuminated with many-coloured flash lights.

On the evening of January 6th His Highness the Maharaja Saheb, the British Resident at Baroda, and the Indian and European officers attended the garden party given at their residence by Dr. and Mrs. Mehta, who had devised for their amusement a varied programme of the Kaliparaj nauch, Kathiawari bhajans recited to the accompaniment of manjira and harmonium by the mixed Bhajan Mandali of Amreli, and the marvellous feats of physical strength performed by Ramganpat of Satara. At 8-30 p.m. Sir Manubhai gave a dinner in the right Oriental fashion to His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the leading ladies and gentlemen, who sat down to meals in the same pangat, and witnessed a fire-works display before their return home.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb gave a dinner party at the palace in honour of Shrimati Hansakumari's marriage on the night of January 8th. With the distribution of high-class poshaks among the near relations of the contracting parties and pan-supari among all present, the party terminated.

## ANSWER TO QUERY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In reply to the query of "an earnest inquirer" as to the whereabouts of Mr. V.D. Rishi, President Indian Spiritualistic Society, the address is as follows:—Mr. V. D. Rishi, M.A., LL.B., Judge Advocate, Fort Indore, Indore.—Yours etc.,

A. GHAFUR.

## SACRED PARIYAYA FUNCTION AT UDIPI.

Under the command of His Holiness Sri Vidyadhapriyatirtha Swamiji of Udipi, I have pleasure to inform you that the sacred function of Pariyaya at Udipi comes of on the 18th instant on which date His Holiness will assume charge of the sacred shrine of Lord Sri Krishna, installed at Udipi, (South Canara Dist), by Sriman Madhvacharya, the founder of Madhwa (Dwaita) philosophy. The function is a a recurring one and each of the eight Mathadhipathies presides at the shrine for a period of two years. A religious assemblage will be held to announce the change and the public are earnestly requested to participate in the function.

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